THE SURVEY

Vol. LXX. No. 12 MONTHLY December 1934

CONTENTS

FRONTISPIECE 370

OHIO PRODUCES FOR OHIOANS ..... *Joanna C. Colcord* 371

WHITE-COLLAR TEMPERAMENT ..... *Gertrude Springer* 374

THE LUNDEEN BILL—

Pro ..... *A. J. Muste* 376

Con ..... *I. M. Rubinow* 377

WHAT DO SOCIAL WORKERS WANT? ..... *Jacob Kepecs* 378

PUBLIC RELIEF—MASTERY OR DRIFT ..... *Arthur Dunham* 380

ARC ..... *Paul Kellogg* 383

THE COMMON WELFARE 384

HEALTH 386

INDUSTRY 388

EDUCATION 389

UNEMPLOYMENT AND COMMUNITY ACTION 391

BOOKS 394

COMMUNICATIONS 396

GOSSIP 398

Files of the Survey will be found in public and college libraries. All issues are indexed in the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature. Ask the Librarian.

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.

Publication Office, 10 Ferry Street, Concord, N. H.
General Office, 112 East 19 Street, New York, to which all correspondence should be addressed.

THE SURVEY—Monthly—$3.00 a Year
SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3.00 a Year

LUCIUS R. EASTMAN, *president;* JULIAN W. MACK, JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN PALMER GAVIT, *vice-presidents;* ANN REED BRENNER, *secretary.*

PAUL KELLOGG, *editor.*

MARY ROSS, BEULAH AMIDON, LEON WHIPPLE, JOHN PALMER GAVIT, LOULA D. LASKER, FLORENCE LOEB KELLOGG, GERTRUDE SPRINGER, *associate editors;* HELEN MEARS, *assistant editor.*

EDWARD T. DEVINE, GRAHAM TAYLOR, JANE ADDAMS, JOSEPH K. HART, HAVEN EMERSON, M.D., ROBERT W. BRUÈRE, JOANNA C. COLCORD, *contributing editors.*

MOLLIE CONDON, *circulation manager;* MARY R. ANDERSON, *advertising manager.*

SO THEY SAY

Hunger is not debatable.—*Harry L. Hopkins, FERA.*

All conservatives want is security and freedom.—*Roger Babson, economist.*

Nobody wants his cause nearly as bad as he wants to talk about his cause.—*Will Rogers.*

My mail is almost exclusively from people who would like something.—*Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

He's not one of those new authorities specializing in a field other than his own.—*George D. Vincent.*

The only possible relief of a permanent nature for our mountain people is an education.—*Charles Goins, Oneida, Kentucky.*

American education has an infinite capacity for taking tainted money and washing it.—*Robert M. Hutchins, president, University of Chicago.*

You will never persuade the capitalist to cause himself losses . . . for the sake of satisfying the people's needs.—*Joseph V. Stalin to H. G. Wells.*

As for the private armament industry, it is an international chain-store with headquarters in hell.—*Rev. F. H. Drinkwater in Money and Social Justice.*

Demoralization caused by unemployment is our greatest extravagance. Morally, it is the greatest menace to our social order.—*President Roosevelt.*

Boys who have finished their studies and have been fermenting in idleness are the tinder lying around this state.—*John J. Kelly, chief of police, Providence, R. I.*

Our favorite soporific is the announcement by some official that this or that department will be run with no consideration of politics.—*F.P.A. in New York Herald Tribune.*

Crop reduction is working with the chinch-bugs, boll weevils, storms and droughts in making scarce the things for which millions are nightly praying.—*Senator Borah to an Idaho grange.*

Like intelligence or health, democracy is a matter of degree. It is never wholly absent, even in the most extreme despotism, and is never completely realized.—*Arthur E. Morgan in Antioch Notes.*

The first hope of a painter who really feels hopeful about painting is that hope that the painting will move, that it will live outside its frame.—*Gertrude Stein at Museum of Modern Art, New York.*

The one thing I feel confident in predicting about the turn American mass judgment will take in the next five or ten years is that it cannot be predicted.—*Glenn Frank, president, University of Wisconsin.*

The future of America depends upon our ability to disprove by means of education Lord Macauley's dictum that democracy is government by count of the polls of the ignorant.—*Robert M. Sproul, president, University of California.*

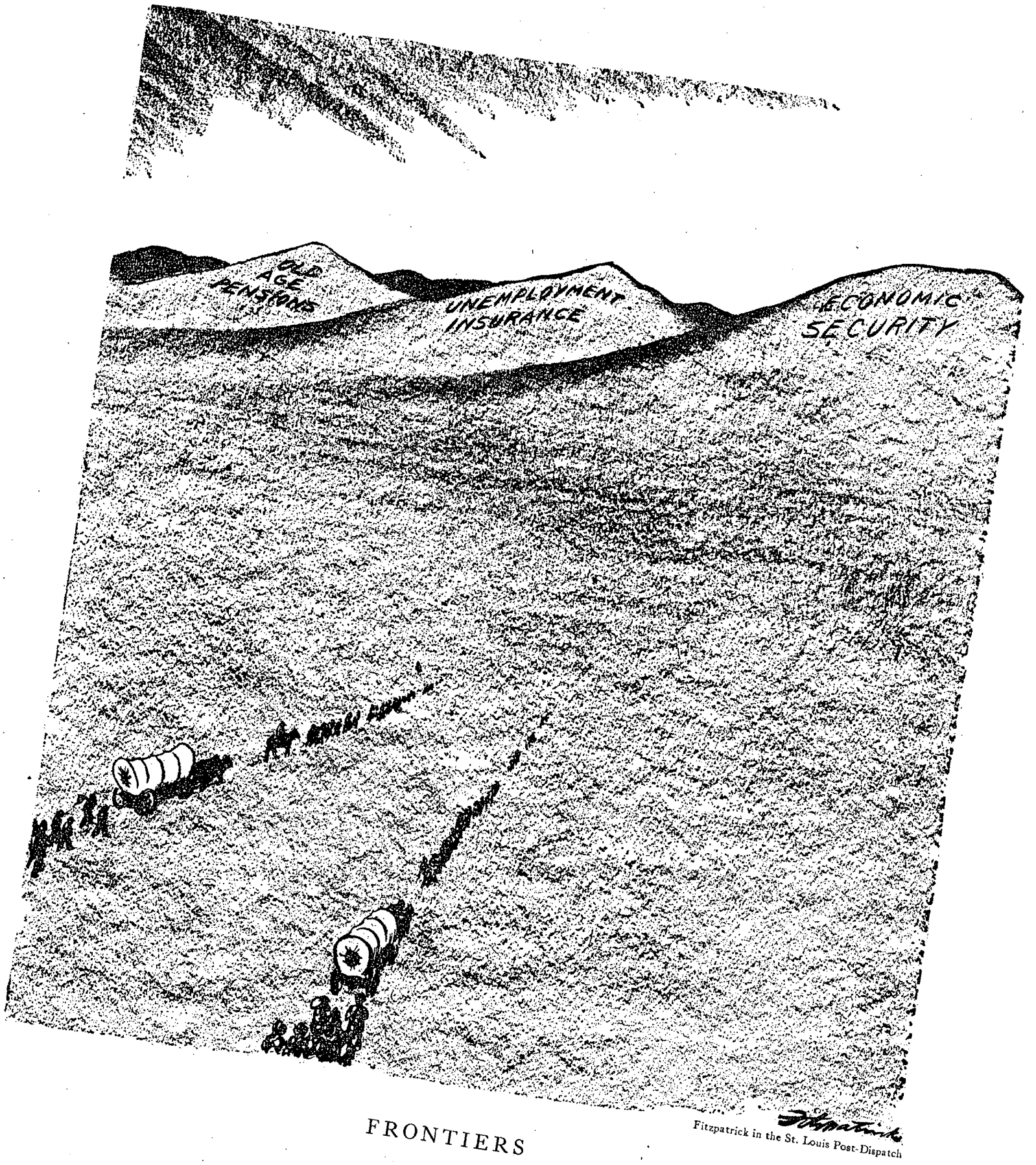
The average citizen thinks of the Communist as a trouble-maker because he always arrives first on the scene of somebody else's strike, is the last to leave and invariably brands every settlement a "sell-out."—*Editorial in Common Sense.*

We talk about economic forces as though they were something outside of humanity when in reality they come out of humanity.—*Walter M. Citrine, general secretary, British Trade Union Congress on his recent tour of the United States.*

A few "Machine Gun" Kellys and Dillingers can play havoc with criminological science. In five minutes they can destroy more carefully conceived ideas and practices than expert criminologists can build up in years.—*Walter M. Wallack, director of education, N. Y. State Department of Correction.*

In the final analysis the Constitution was set up by those who wrote it as a bulwark for minorities. . . . The majority, whether it be a majority of people or a majority of dollars, has always been able to take care of itself. Constitution or no Constitution.—*Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY

December
1934

Volume LXX
No. 12

Ohio Produces for Ohioans

By JOANNA C. COLCORD
Director, Charity Organization Department, Russell Sage Foundation

EACH trial balloon sent up from Washington in relation to governmental production-for-use has been promptly shot down in enraged sorties by manufacturers upon the national capital. But meanwhile, various state relief administrations have made tentative moves in the direction of using relief labor to produce consumption goods for the use of those on relief. Mattress factories and canning plants for surplus products are the most frequently found; but Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi and Tennessee have also decidedly interesting plans in operation for production-for-use on a wider scale in factories or mines.

Indeed, relief administrations have from the beginning fostered self-help in the form of garden programs, where the unemployed grew their own vegetables, thus doing truck-gardeners and produce-merchants out of a lot of government money. We have heard no protest from the provision industry, perhaps because of the obvious absurdity of trying to prevent men from growing their own food out of the good earth whenever they could get access to it. But when it came to making mattresses, from surplus cotton, bought by the AAA, were the mattress manufacturers heard from? They were! No amount of pointing out that the cotton was a surplus; that it *must* be given away in order not to defeat the purpose for which it had been bought, that the people who received the mattresses had no independent power as purchasers, that relief funds would not stretch to buy mattresses for them—that the whole affair, in short, was one of surplus having no relation to markets and profits—made any impression upon them. The government could not and should not promote any form of work-relief in industry!

The State Relief Commission of Ohio, however, has recently taken a step in advance of surplus-commodity production. On June 15, 1934, it set up a subsidiary corporation, Ohio Relief Production Units, Incorporated, to attempt to end, as its prospectus states, "a curious and un-American situation." The unpaid members of the SRC constituted the incorporators; its president is Gen. F. D. Henderson, executive director of the Ohio State Relief Commission; its manager is Boyd Fisher.

No advance capitalization was involved, the SRC financing the operations by successive grants on submission of reports as to requirements. Production from surplus commodities—mattresses, canned meat from drought cattle—is not included under RPU, but is carried on by other branches of the State Relief Commission.

Let us look briefly at the figures before considering means and methods. The period from June 15 to August 1 was spent in organization and preparation, finding suitable factories and determining the demand for goods in the relief set-up. On August 1, the first garment-unit was opened in Toledo, followed two days later by another at Delaware. By November 6, eleven factories were in operation as shown in the table on page 373.

Plans are ready for opening, as soon as approved, a factory to turn out 4500 blankets monthly, as well as heavy materials for overcoats; and another to manufacture underwear and pajamas.

UP to October 27, the six units which had by that time been able to turn out goods had produced 2012 articles of furniture with a sales value of $2043; 970 stoves valued at $6172, and clothing of all descriptions valued at $26,165—a total of $34,380.

Operating costs in the same six units (including initial investments for repairs and equipment of $10,600) had been $112,600 for raw materials and operation of plant, while $31,400 had been paid for wages. It should be pointed out that the figures here presented do not constitute a balance-sheet to show unit costs of production, since bills for raw materials are delayed for a month, and much material already purchased is available for future manufacture.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

In all, up to October 31, counting in both the factories which had produced goods, and those not yet producing, costs of renting, equipping, and operating factories, purchase of raw materials, and labor costs, had totalled about $224,000, while grants from the SRC to RPU had been about $226,000. Administrative costs of operating RPU had been about $23,000 covered by a separate grant from the SRC.

The main departments of RPU are: management which secures factories and exercises all general functions; planning, which ascertains demand, determines the kind, amount, and price of goods to be manufactured, and prepares production-schedules; production, which secures and operates the factories; accounting; distribution. The production and distribution departments approve designs submitted by the planning department, and jointly place final approval on completed articles.

PROCEDURES involved in the decision to open a plant are varied. A survey made last summer has located every idle factory in the state, and facts and specifications are in hand concerning them. When it is decided to produce a given kind of goods, the plants capable of doing this work are sorted over, and assessed according to their availability on leasehold, up-to-dateness in equipment, condition of buildings, transportation facilities, and location with respect to potential workers on relief. Before a plant is leased, a detailed inspection is made by the engineering section, and a report turned in showing what changes, if any, will have to be made in structure of building, machines, protection against fire and labor hazards, light, heat, transportation facilities on the premises, and so on. When the plant is accepted and the lease signed, a competent factory manager is employed on the non-relief payroll—often he is the former manager of the concern. Structural repairs must be made at the lessor's cost, but machinery and removable improvements are installed by RPU.

These, together with estimated necessary raw materials, fuel, and so on, are requisitioned through the purchasing department of the SRC, RPU having no purchasing facilities of its own. A factory accounting and production system is set up for the new unit, and boiler and fire inspections made by the proper authorities.

At this point the county works director is asked to set up a project in the employment of personnel. All but a few skilled or supervisory workers are taken from relief rolls. No factory has more than seven on its non-relief payroll, and they make up less than 10 percent of the workers employed.

Where possible, former workers in the closed factory are chosen from the relief lists. A certain number of these are really necessary to train the others; though the progress of the learners on machine operations is rapid. I saw one girl, who came green into the stocking factory a month ago, who could now outstrip older hands in the delicate process of attaching the ribbed top to the body of the stocking.

Wages and hours are determined as in all work-relief operations. The wage rate is that prevailing in the industry; hours are set at enough to make up the budgetary deficiency. This necessitates shifts of different lengths. Operatives on a thirty-hour shift will work five hours each morning; the twenty-four-hour workers will drop out Saturday morning; the twenty-hour-gang works four hours each afternoon except Saturday, and so on. Because of the shift system, it is difficult to average the number of persons employed in any given month. In October, it was close to 1200. The largest number of jobs in any one factory is 112, in the Toledo Garment Factory, but the shift system places two or more persons in each of the jobs. Women who are heads of households fit well into these schedules, because it gives them time to run their domestic affairs.

A cardinal point in the program is the entire willingness, at all times, to part with the most competent operatives if a "real job" opens up for them in industry. In interviews with apprehensive business men, much is made of the argument that RPU is keeping a reservoir of potential employes from losing skill and morale, and holding them always in readiness to fill private industry's needs.

All wages are paid weekly in cash. At the outset, workers were allowed to work supplementary hours beyond their budgetary assignments, and were paid for the extra time in "certificates" exchangeable for any of the products of the units. In practice, the distribution of goods on individual orders proved expensive and difficult to handle, and the privilege has been suspended. It is hoped to resume this supplementary production-distribution system when products have become more varied and the employed force more numerous. To do this, some sort of mail-order system will probably have to be devised.

Production-for-use, then, is going on merrily in Ohio. The furniture and stoves are sturdy and good-looking. The chinaware, of a plain ivory color, is simple and delicately Georgian in style, suitable for any cottage livingroom. The clothing now available consists of stout and well-made men's work shirts and overalls, women's and girls' cotton dresses made of pretty prints, and neat and becoming as seen on living models. Stockings are of cotton or rayon, in brown and black. The outer garments—rubberized windbreakers of black leatherette and brown suede-cloth with bright linings—are especially attractive, and warm enough for winter wear. Nothing in the appearance of these articles would ticket the receiver in any way as a relief recipient; and the prices are also attractive: $3.75 to $8.75 for stoves, 75 cents to $1 for women's dresses, $1 for men's overalls and so on. The selling price is supposed to cover all costs of production and include a certain percentage of "profit."

WHICH brings us to the question of distribution. How are these goods to reach the people for whom they are intended?

In the first place, the prices on the tags will not be paid in cash by clients—at least, not until cash relief is the order of the day in Ohio. County relief administrations order the goods from the catalog supplied them by the distribution department, specifying sizes and styles. Factory shipping orders are then made out, and the goods shipped out by truck from factory stocks. Arrangements are now in prospect to use cooperatively the warehouses and trucks of the Surplus Relief Corporation of Ohio for this purpose.

The county relief administration then follows its own system of distributing the goods to clients. Clothing is included in budgeted relief, but furniture, stoves, and china are obviously extras. The significance of this fact will appear later. The county ERA pays the bill by crediting back to RPU, out of its next month's relief allotment from the SRC, the amount due for the goods purchased. The expectation of RPU officials is that in the course of a few months, receipts from the goods "sold" in this way will reimburse them in the SRC's books for their operations, and build up a "sinking fund" of profits to cover the cost of opening new factories. For the next few months, they say, capital advances will be necessary, up to perhaps a half million in all; but early in 1935 they expect to be self-supporting from the point of view of book credits.

This expectation rests, however, upon a sub-structure of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

demand from the county relief authorities, since they are RPU's only customers. This is governed in turn by the amount of monthly relief grants to the counties from the state administration. County relief directors say: "Sure; when they asked us to send in a list of all the things our families need, we did just that. But nothing was said about our having to pay for the goods out of present relief allotments. Our food budgets are too low now—we can't cut them further. If these manufactured goods are surplus, we can use 'em—if they aren't, we can't, unless our monthly allotments are increased."

Against this we have to set the fact that RPU's sales up to November 6 (sales meaning orders received from county relief units) have amounted to $28,743—at least 75 percent of the goods produced; that advance orders for 1900 men's woolen suits and 6500 dozen pairs of hosiery are piled up in the Cleveland factories, and that the stove-unit is unable to keep up with the demand from the counties. Orders are being carefully analysed for trends, and not too much capital is allowed to be tied up in manufacturing "for stock." Presumably a balance will be struck between the volume of goods the counties would like to have, and the amount they can afford to "buy" without unbudgeting budgeted relief. But this may mean great concentration of orders on the clothing units, and less encouragement to diversify the program.

Possible alternatives are, (a) to abandon the attempt to show a paper equilibrium for RPU, and frankly to distribute the product to the counties to be used as surplus, since the going costs have to be met out of relief anyway. This would go far towards meeting charges by manufacturers that RPU is competing with them for the relief trade. Or (b) the relief allotments to counties might be increased to cover their requisitions on RPU—amounting to the same thing in dollars and cents, but allowing RPU to show cost-sheets and balances like any business concern.

It is, however, dodging an issue to claim, as some people do, that state-managed production of consumable necessities for the unemployed does not cut into retail business. Manufacturers and distributors of food and clothing, particularly, have disposed of large fractions of their product to relief administrations during the past several years, and been paid in cash therefor. Men have been kept in employment producing consumption goods for the government to give away to the unemployed. The question at the root of the matter seems to be: Is this real business? Does it measure genuine consumer demand—the only demand to which private industry has a right? General Henderson told the mattress manufacturers, "A consumer isn't a consumer until he has money to purchase your products." For, he went on to tell them, if we are going to keep these people in idleness, on full relief, "Where is the money going to come from? It's coming out of your pockets!"

The arguments in favor of state-managed production-for-use, as exemplified in Ohio, come down to this: cash wages, paid to workers in state factories, help industry by creating a real demand, paid for with earned money, for the goods these people will buy in normal trade. It keeps them employed, as people have a right to be, and ready at any time to resume their places in industry. If the goods they produce are not sold in the market, but used to maintain their unemployed fellows, no real competition is involved with industry, for unemployed and penniless people have no consumer demand which it is industry's right to fill. If people, hitherto employed on such a fictitious basis of meeting consumer demand become unemployed and in need, the government's system of production-for-use can be extended to reemploy them until industry calls them back. Let's get down to brass tacks, measure what the real consumer-demand is, leave that for private industry to supply, and lessen the burden of taxation on the taxpayer *and* on business by developing public industry to meet the needs of the unemployed. For as the doughty General Henderson says: "This is a great emergency, possibly as great as the World War. We have to use unheard-of weapons in order to fight this war."

Date Opened	*Factory*	*Average production per month*	*Initial Investment*	*Monthly Cash Requirement*
Aug. 1	Toledo Garment Co. Toledo	576 doz. men's pants *or* 864 doz. boys' knickers *or* 380 doz. men's shirts	$7810	$12,060
Aug. 3	Tug-Tog Inc. Delaware	1040 doz. women's and girls' dresses	218	12,328
Sept. 18	Gem City Stove Co. Dayton	2580 stoves	850	10,750
Sept. 21	Delaware Chair Co. Delaware	3250 chairs (Tables later added)	1800	6799
Sept. 25	Johnson Chinaware Co. East Liverpool	2057 42-piece china sets	2000	3460
Oct. 5	Moore Shirt Co. New Philadelphia	735 doz. men's work shirts	None	7330
Oct. 15	Caldwell Mfg. Co. Hillsboro	2300 doz. overalls	None	17,953
Oct. 16	Wovenright Hosiery Co. Cleveland	2800 doz. pr. hose (Sweaters to be added)	8718	3355
Oct. 19	Comer Mfg. Co. Dayton	17,333 rubberized windbreaker jackets	560	28,000
Oct. 26	Sun Glow Industries Mansfield	4160 bedsteads *or* 3086 breakfast suites *or* 865 8-piece diningroom suites	None	21,100
Nov. 6	Men's Clothing Unit Cleveland	2700 men's suits	1344	26,795

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

White-Collar Temperament

By GERTRUDE SPRINGER

THE social preliminaries did not fool Miss Bailey. She knew there was more to this telephone call than chit-chat about the weather, and did she really think things were getting better. And here it came; practically without a period:

"You mustn't think I'm just repeating gossip Miss Bailey, but you know you've often told me that you welcomed intelligent criticism, so I think I ought to tell you that at my bridge club yesterday Mrs.—well, maybe I'd better not mention names—said that she had heard through the church about a woman on relief who used to be a stenographer or something and had offered her a good home in return for helping around the house—and the woman was positively rude, said she was a business woman not an unpaid servant, and that she'd starve first—I have her name for you for I knew you'd never stand for such foolishness. I'll spell it for you—S-a-n . . ."

Miss Bailey, cogitating on the many kinds of foolishness she had to stand for, took down the name, promised to look up the case, threw in the observation that business women were not necessarily good "around the house" just because they were out of jobs, and hung up the receiver. This would come up today, when already she had listened to a long-winded citizen who indignantly believed that too much relief was ruining the country, to another just as convinced that not enough relief was doing the same thing, and to two delegations protesting conditions that only an act of Congress—or maybe God—could change. And she still had her day's work to do!

The story behind the brief notations on Clara Sanderson's card was not new to Miss Bailey—this last year had forced the surrender of many Clara Sandersons. This particular one had no near kin and had been "on her own" for twenty-two of her forty years. Her last job had the title of office manager, though the pay—well, no use going into that now, the firm had folded up any way. "Seems a little neurotic" was the notation on the card the day Clara Sanderson, two years without work, applied for relief. "Very nervous. Finds great difficulty adjusting herself to relief," was a later entry. Three months of CWA had been a respite. Then back on relief, "discouraged and bitter."

And it was this woman that some well-meaning church worker had thought should be grateful for a chance to "help around the house" in return for "a good home." Miss Bailey knew about those "good homes," usually of people whose ideas of domestic service dated from the time of "a good hired girl at $3 a week." She had seen the arrangement tried many times with the best of intentions on both sides, and she knew that only once in a blue moon was there enough mutual understanding, patience and intelligence to make it work. And for anyone to expect a middle-aged, nerve-ridden office worker like Clara Sanderson to try it—well, she herself had had some sense about it, anyway, even though the relief she rated as an "unattached woman" made the decision to "starve first" perilously close to a fact! "And we're supposed to play heavy father to people like that and to spank them for their own good."

With one hand Miss Bailey jotted down a memo "See Sanderson," and with the other took down the clamoring receiver: "Oh good morning. Yes, beautiful autumn weather, isn't it. Certainly, we always want to hear intelligent criticism . . ."

White-collar distress has brought to the relief offices people and predicaments that are as new to the old-time workers as to those whom the depression has recruited, and with them are a battery of rules which to the unimaginative seem to leave little room for meeting particular circumstances. And white-collar relief is full of particular circumstances, not the least of which is temperament.

Miss Bailey Says . . .

Who are we to play "heavy father" to people on relief, trying to make everybody sensible by rule? What can a worker do for instance when—

An unattached white-collar woman "would rather starve"—and practically has—than to take a domestic job?

A woman refuses to work in a sewing-room because the other women are "so common"?

A youth with an invalid mother, both of them half-starved, refuses a work-relief job at filing because he is a "poet" and can't stand routine?

A man demands to be transferred from one work project to another because he won't work with a Negro?

"I'VE been a case worker for years, and I thought a pretty good one," said a supervisor in a mid-west city, "but the experience of the last two years has taught me that there is more to be learned about the genus homo than I ever dreamed. Take pride for instance. We have a case right now that I wouldn't have believed five years ago, a woman ready to die rather than accept the humiliation of relief. She's a woman of sixty, who as a real-estate broker had built up a tidy little fortune for herself. She lived at one of the best family hotels and had a wide business and social connection. In fact it was through a member of the State Relief Commission, to whom she had gone for advice, that she was referred to us after her business and investments were wiped out, and she had come to the end of her resources. None of us were surprised when she found herself unable to accept relief under the restrictions imposed by rules and regulations. She would not permit her friends to be approached, she would not accept an order for food and rent, she would not take any of the work-relief jobs—I'll admit they were pretty inappropriate—that we were able to offer her. Nothing in her education, or in her life had prepared her for the situation she was in and the only way she knew to meet it was by passive resistance.

"She was a charming woman of rare personality and humor. Because we liked her so much we resorted to all sorts of subterfuges to help her. We tried to lend her money—against all the rules of course—but she wouldn't take it. Only

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

when the hotel attached the last of her personal belongings did she agree to let us apprise one friend of her situation. This friend, none too well off herself, had her own home and willingly agreed to invite our lady, accepting an order to cover a nominal allowance for room and board. It was all done in the most gracious fashion, and it is safe to say that the relief order has never been mentioned between the two women. In fact I doubt if our lady permits herself to know of its existence. But certainly if we had said, 'Here's a relief order, take it or starve' she would have starved,—witily, but definitely. And if the friend had refused her a haven, or had couched her invitation tactlessly —well, her way out would have been gracefully chosen."

What may seem like false pride to people who have never been obliged to lower their standards may be something quite different to people trapped by necessity, their pattern of life broken, and their philosophy shattered. Sometimes it becomes the last bewildered stand of self-respect.

"If everybody attached the same values to everything life would be much simpler" said a worker in a northern city. "It seems to me that only I myself could degrade myself, but everyone doesn't feel that way. Take our Mrs. Morin for example, who hated the grocery order and longed for 'money in my hand.' We were all delighted when we could put her on work relief in a sewing-room with wages representing a little better break than the grocery order. At the end of three days she came to us almost hysterical—said she couldn't stand the other women, they were 'so common,'—they told dirty stories, used dirty words and so on—she'd never in her life associated with such people, and wouldn't we please find her a place with 'ladies.' The worker tried to reason her out of it and reminded her how much the cash wages would mean to her. But she couldn't see it. She felt personally defiled. Since we had no means of regulating sewing-room conversation, and there was no other kind of a job to give her she had to choose between associating with 'common women' and going back to the hated grocery order. She chose the latter, much to the disgust of some of the staff, who thought she should have been forced to stay with the job. But that woman's self-respect would have been shattered had she been obliged to remain in the sewing-room, and what would have been accomplished by it? Absolutely nothing for anyone.

"But that case was simple compared to those involving artistic temperament. We have one now that gets the whole staff into an argument just to mention. It's a youth of nineteen or so who says he's a poet, and maybe he is—I don't know the tests. He lives with his invalid mother, and between them they manage their food order so badly that I'm afraid they probably are as half starved as they look. We tried to get him to go to a CCC camp but they were both so sure that it was a plot to fatten young genius for cannon fodder that we gave up the idea. Then we assigned him to a work project tearing down an old building and we were fairly withered by his scorn. Next we found a chance for him in one of the offices, filing cards at fairly decent cash pay, and we thought that surely would suit him. But at the end of two hours he took his hat and left—said he couldn't stand the deadening routine. Which was probably all to the good, for it took a girl-half a day to straighten out the mess he had made of the cards.

"Now I, being just a crass materialist, would enjoy putting that young gentleman firmly across my knee, but he has plenty of sympathizers in the office who insist that to force him would be to destroy what is conceivably a budding genius—and maybe they're right. Anyway I can see that it isn't our job to bring up other people's children. Certainly with work relief on a mass basis as it is now there is little chance for us to find anything for him that he would think suitable, and there's no earthly use offering him anything else. Of course he resents the grocery order as a form of discipline, but until our commission sees the light and permits cash relief it's the only thing we can do for him—that, and let him alone."

BUT temperament, trying as its manifestations may be in a busy, under-staffed relief office, is less difficult to deal with than personal prejudices that run counter to public policies.

"You can be patient with a person who defends his personal pride or his occupational standards to his own immediate disadvantage," said the head of a public relief department in a small eastern city, "but when he raises an issue which exists only in his own prejudices—well, there are some issues on which an agency existing by law and supported by public funds, should not, in my opinion, compromise. I'm thinking especially of the race question, because I've just had a set-to about it, and I frankly admit I 'cracked down.' This man has been on work relief for months on a park project to which, it so happened, no Negroes were assigned. But two days ago a Negro was added to the gang, at which Mr. Man downed tools, announced that 'you couldn't insult him that way' and came to the office to demand that he be transferred to an all-white gang. Now this man was born and brought up in this state, and his stand seemed to me to be wholly irrational. If equality before the law means anything at all it must apply to the Negro on relief. So I refused to transfer him and paid him off. He can, as I told him, go on home relief though he said he'd be damned if I could turn him off with a grocery order. Of course we shan't let his family suffer. We're keeping an eye on them and will put in a grocery order when it is necessary whether he likes it or not.

"I suppose there are communities where such a stand could not—or would not—be taken, and perhaps I'm a bad case worker to have had a row with him. But there was no issue of self-respect, it was a clear case of prejudice on which I as a public official could not yield."

It is not easy for even the most discerning analyst of human emotions to see behind temperament and to be sure that his own emotions are not coloring his vision. "Often," say the supervisors, "what seems like a particularly exasperating case of temperament is only a 'front' for a complicated set of emotional circumstances which we cannot possibly understand, given our brief hurried contacts, and which we interpret according to what we see with the naked eye. Considering how thin is the edge of our understanding we will do well to let these temperamental people alone to work out their own problems in a way satisfying to themselves. Certainly no blanket solution of ours is going to help them. Policies and rules we have of course, but there are few of them so inflexible that if we ourselves are free of prejudice they cannot be interpreted to meet the particular situations of particular human beings."

THIS series of intimate discussions of day-to-day contacts of workers and supervisors with predicaments of families on relief, has been reprinted from the beginning, March 1933 to June 1934, inclusive, in two pamphlets, Miss Bailey Says. . . . Thirty cents each postpaid from The Survey.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Lundeen Bill

"To provide for the establishment of unemployment, and social insurance, and for other purposes"

The Lundeen bill rejects the theory that some shall get "insurance" and others relief and demands a large-scale national scheme which will provide insurance for all.—
A. J. MUSTE

Pro—A. J. MUSTE
Chairman, American Workers Party

Con—I. M. RUBINOW
Member Ohio State Unemployment Insurance Commission

THE main principles of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill have been agitated by a number of radical organizations and groups such as the National Unemployed League, the National Unemployment Councils, the Communist Party, the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, certain sections of the Socialist Party, for several years. The bill itself, H R 7598, was introduced in the 73d Congress on February 2, 1934, by Ernest Lundeen, Farmer-Laborite of Minnesota, chiefly at the instance of the Unemployment Councils, which are largely under Communist Party influence and direction. It has since been endorsed, however, by practically all organizations of the unemployed and by a considerable number of American Federation of Labor organizations. In connection with the opening of the 74th Congress, on January 5 to 7, a National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance to focus attention upon this bill is being called by a committee composed largely of Communist Party leaders, but including also such persons as Prof. Paul Brissenden, Heywood Broun, Roger Baldwin, Mary van Kleeck, and T. Arnold Hill of the National Urban League, well known to social workers throughout the country.

Argument about the bill may well be preceded by a summary statement of its actual contents. The bill authorizes the secretary of labor to establish "a system of unemployment and social insurance" which is to apply to "all workers and farmers unemployed through no fault of their own."

The benefits are to be extended without discrimination because of age, race, sex or color, religious or political opinion or affiliation. No worker is to be disqualified for the benefits of the act "because of refusal to work in place of strikers, at less than normal or trade-union rates, under unsafe or unsanitary conditions, or where hours are longer than the prevailing union standards at the particular trade and locality, or at any unreasonable distance from home."

The amount of benefits to be provided must be equal to "average local wages." In no case is the benefit to be less than $10 a week plus $3 for each dependent. No waiting period is provided for. It is specifically stipulated that workers are to receive benefits "for all time lost."

The funds are to be provided at the expense of the government and of employers. The bill does not specify on what basis the amount paid by employers is assessed nor how it is to be calculated. Funds raised by the government are to be secured "by taxing inheritances and gifts and by taxing individual and corporation incomes of $5000 per year and over." No tax or contribution in any form is to be levied upon the workers.

The administration of the fund is to be in the hands of "unemployment insurance commissions composed of rank-and-file members of workers' and farmers' organizations." There is no stipulation as to how these members are to be elected or designated. The commissions are to work "under rules and regulations prescribed by the secretary of labor."

The Lundeen bill takes definite sides on a number of questions which agitate the advocates of unemployment insurance. Can the responsibility of unemployment be placed on the individual industry or even the individual employer? Can the latter by his own efforts substantially reduce its incidence? The Wisconsin plan appears to assume that the answer to these questions is yes. Advocates of the Ohio plan, on the other hand, contend that this is an absurd notion. New inventions, changes in style, loss of foreign markets, manipulation of the monetary standard, matters over which the individual employer or even industry has little control, may destroy an industry almost over night. The Ohio plan in turn assumes that the individual state can handle the problem and at least provide a substantial amount of security and benefits to its workers. Advocates of the Lundeen bill contend that while this is unquestionably a sounder position than that of the Wisconsin plan, nevertheless under modern industrial conditions the chief industry of a state or a large section of it may also be crippled without warning and that for this and other reasons only a national scheme can begin to approach adequacy.

Can and should unemployment insurance schemes be "insurance" in the strict actuarial sense of the term? Possibly at an earlier period in the development of our economic system, when the percentage of unemployment was small and the population was expanding, and industry with it, this might have been the case. Most intelligent advocates of "actuarially" sound unemployment-insurance schemes today, however, hesitate to express confidence that we shall find ourselves in such a situation again. Dr. I. M. Rubinow, accordingly, though arguing for the Ohio plan, states correctly: "Insurance must mean assurance, must mean security if it means anything, if the term insurance is to be used at all"; admits that "a severe crisis, particularly in its later stages, will undoubtedly leave a substantial number of persons requiring relief"; and refers approvingly to Raymond Rubinow's statement that "the price of an effective unemployment insurance system is an equally effective system of public relief." Sam A. Lewisohn in a recent article in the New York Times, after arguing for making the great mass of unemployed "wards of the trustees of the Unemployment Reserve Fund," rather than "wards of government," raises the question as to whether the fund described will be adequate to relieve unemployment, and frankly answers "This must for some time be a matter of guess-work."

Advocates of the Lundeen bill refuse to beat around the bush and flatly assert that unemployment on a large scale will

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

be with us indefinitely. They contend that if that section of the workers which is likely to have relatively steady employment in the next few years is entitled to freedom from insecurity and from the necessity of accepting uncertain, inadequate "charity" which undermines morale and self-respect, this applies equally to that section of the workers which cannot expect to find even relatively steady employment. The Lundeen bill, therefore, rejects the theory that some shall get "insurance" and others relief and demands a large-scale national scheme which will provide insurance for all.

Is the unemployment-insurance scheme simply a device by which the government gets the workers to defer spending some of their income until the "rainy day" arrives or must the income and purchasing power of the masses be increased? Advocates of the Lundeen bill argue that the purchasing power of the masses is already too low and that taking money out of wages today in the expectation that it will be spent later solves nothing, in fact, will tend to make the mess in which we find ourselves worse. The spending power of workers and farmers must be increased. Therefore, in the unemployment insurance plan, no tax or contribution is to be levied upon them. The argument that they will "take no interest" unless they pay something into the fund is not sustained by the experience with accident compensation. The same elements who wish the workers to take an interest by paying contributions into the fund will be found to argue against permitting them to take an interest in much more substantial fashion by exercising control through unemployment insurance commissions composed of rank-and-file members of workers' and farmers' organizations as the Lundeen bill provides.

To assure the workers of all categories—industrial, agricultural, domestic, technical, professional—in advance that they will have an income that does not fall way below a minimum health and decency level; to recognize that those willing to work are entitled to an income, and must not be thrown upon the mercies of any form of relief or charity; to attack the whole problem of insecurity—not a piece of it—directly, frankly on a national scale; to promote higher living standards and the necessary redistribution of wealth now withheld from circulation—these are the objects of the Lundeen bill. I have heard this bill described as fantastic, and milder measures as practical. All the experience of recent years seems to me to have demonstrated that anything except a fundamental, comprehensive attack upon the problem of the redistribution of income and of security for the masses is fantastic—leads by way of a steady deepening of the economic crisis to the horrors of Fascism.

A. J. MUSTE

The Lundeen bill is not a serious legislative proposal, but a soap-box for propaganda directed against the present economic order and against its reform. I. M. RUBINOW

AN avalanche of some 30,000 bills descends upon every session of Congress. Each is referred to the proper committee and "ordered to be printed." Usually that is the end of the story. It would be a prodigious waste of time to discuss the merits of bills introduced to oblige a constituent or to impress "the folks back home." But when a legislative proposal is endorsed by a long list of organizations, and by several responsible students of labor problems then some standard tests must be applied. What does the bill propose? Are its provisions so stated that they may be interpreted with any degree of certainty? Is the proposal feasible? Is it desirable?

Let me apply these simple tests to the Lundeen bill "for the establishment of unemployment insurance and for other purposes." In 392 words, this bill purports to establish not merely a system of unemployment insurance, but also sickness insurance, accident insurance, maternity insurance and old-age insurance,—subjects which in other countries require hundreds of pages of legislative provisions.

The system of "unemployment and social insurance" set up by the Lundeen or Workers' bill, covers "workers and farmers." But who is a "worker"? Are salaried employes included? What about self-employed professionals and small business men? They work hard enough, most of them. Was the intention to include or to exclude them? Interpretations differ. "Farmers," not farm-laborers or agricultural wage earners, are specifically included. Is a farmer ever "unemployed," so long as he remains on his farm? And under a measure which insures against "loss of wages because of part-time work," is the farmer entitled to benefits for the days when bad weather keeps him indoors?

The provision for "an immediate establishment of a system of unemployment and social insurance" must mean that on the day the law is signed, it applies to all those who are unemployed "through no fault of their own" or who suffer "loss of wages because of part-time work, sickness, accident, old age or maternity." For such a scheme why use the term "insurance"? One might as well advocate a system of fire "insurance" to go into effect immediately, without payment of premium, in a city being consumed by fire.

The bill promises "Insurance in amounts equal to average local wages." But what is meant by "local wages"? Is it the wage of the trade in which the beneficiary was previously employed? Or are they the average of wages in all trades and occupations, skilled and unskilled? The concluding paragraph provides that "no worker shall be disqualified . . . because of refusal to work . . . at less than normal or trade-union wages." Then is the ditch digger or section hand to receive his benefit—whatever that may be—if he refuses to work at less than union rates for skilled trades of $10 or $12 a day? Further, it is provided that "in no case shall the unemployment insurance be less than $10 per week plus $3 for each dependent," which, with any sizeable family may easily exceed the standard of wages now earned, as for instance in all agricultural labor. Here is set up a new social theory, the aristocracy of the unemployed and the non-producer, with a very enticing premium on remaining in that group.

The cost is easy. "Such insurance," says the bill, "shall be provided at the expense of the government and of the employers"; and "no tax or contribution in any form shall be levied on workers." The division of the burden between government and employers is not indicated, nor the method by which the employers' share is to be raised.

The bill has no revenue clause, but declares, "It is the sense of Congress that funds to be raised by the government shall be secured by taxing inheritance and gifts and by taxing individual and corporation incomes of $5000 per year and over."

The whole system is to be administered by "workers and farmers" through "unemployment insurance commissions" composed of the "rank-and-file members of workers' and farmers' organizations." What organizations are to be recognized? Who is to appoint the commissions? To whom are they to be accountable? Both theory and practice teach that social-insurance administration is a technical job, requiring training and experience. Is the rank-and-file member *eo ipso* prepared for the task?

And now, assuming that this generosity is justifiable and desirable, we come to the crux of the whole plan: how much is it

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

going to cost? There is no definite figure of those entitled to benefits under this scheme, nor does the bill make the scale of benefits clear or establish any limits. Without waiting period or "means test" the unemployed "worker" or "farmer" would receive his "insurance" from the day the bill was signed until —when? Perhaps until he would receive the same amount as an old-age pension. Without attempting exactness, some estimate of the minimum total might be ventured.

If there are 10 million unemployed on the hypothetical day when this measure becomes law, the minimum weekly benefit for the unemployed would be $100 million, or $5,200,000,000 a year. Two dependents for each unemployed would add $60 million a week or an additional $3,120,000,000, bringing the yearly total to $8,320,000,000. To this must be added provision on the same scale for the six and a half millions over 65 years of age, the millions of ill, the injured, the mothers and part-time workers.

If the "average local wages" and the "normal or trade-union rates" be set at $25 a week, that, for the unemployed alone, would increase the total from $8 billion to some $13 billion a year. Has the nation the income to pay this bill?

In 1929, the year in which the total national income was approximately $90 billion (it has been cut since probably to between $40 and $50 billion) there were, in round numbers, 4 million income-tax returns with a gross income of $30 billion. Of the 4 million reporting, only a few more than one million had an income of $5000 or over. This income-group had, in 1929, a gross income of some $20 billion. But since an income up to $5000 is exempt, there would be left approximately $15 billion to be taxed. In 1929, all reporting corporations had net profits of $12 billion, making a total of $27 billion to be taxed. It is doubtful whether by 1934 it amounts to over half the amount. Therefore a complete confiscation today of the total surplus of individual and corporation incomes over $5000, applied to this purpose alone, would not be enough to foot the Lundeen bill for unemployment.

One could raise many other questions: How is the government to confiscate this entire surplus? How will it induce corporations and individuals to earn a surplus for it to confiscate?

Disregarding the naïve crudities of the Lundeen bill there may be found in it, or perhaps read into it, standards of economic security more important than its sophomoric inadequacies. No one would take exception to the attitude of individuals or organizations who reject some of the standards proposed and offer others. But the standards on which the Lundeen bill is apparently based are contrary not only to all social-insurance theory and experience but to common sense.

It is not common sense to set a scale of benefits for every contingency which not only equals the prevailing level of earnings, but in many cases exceeds them. It is not common sense to place the distribution of a major share of the nation's wealth in the hands of those who, either because of disability or lack of opportunity, are outside the productive processes. It is against common sense to demand confiscation of the profit margin unless one demands at the same time the abolition of the profit system. It is against common sense to depend upon the margin of profit to finance proposed legislation while at the same time destroying every inducement for profit. And it is certainly against common sense to present a scheme the cost of which exceeds the available taxable resources.

Certainly among the proponents of the Lundeen bill there are many who must recognize its faulty structure and who know and can do better. That they insist upon defending the measure "as is" can be explained, in the light of their intelligence and experience, only on the hypothesis that they feel they can best serve the public good by seeking to confuse the forces working for social legislation, and to make the early realization of a practical social-insurance program difficult or impossible. Viewed thus, the Lundeen bill is not a serious legislative proposal, but a soap-box for propaganda directed against the present economic order and against its reform.

Now efforts toward social reorganization are wholly legitimate, though opinion may differ as to method and goal. But common honesty requires that this purpose be frankly stated, and not camouflaged as a social-insurance proposal.

I. M. RUBINOW

What Do Social Workers Want?

By JACOB KEPECS

President, Child Welfare League of America; Superintendent Jewish Home Finding Society, Chicago

WHEN President Roosevelt in a message to Congress put "the security of the men, women and children of the nation first," he transformed the hitherto largely academic objective of social workers into a practical, political issue. What answer are we ready to make to this challenge?

Of first consideration is social insurance, of which protection against unemployment is a part. The President has appointed a commission to study the whole matter and undoubtedly there will be public hearings. Do we know exactly where we stand, and what we shall say not only in Washington, but in our local communities? Shall we stand by the recommendations of the AASW Conference on Governmental Objectives for Social Work held in Washington in February 1934? That Conference endorsed, luke-warmly I believe, the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill which set minimum benefits as to amounts, time and eligibility. Or shall we stand for the Lundeen bill, with its not-a-ghost of a chance of enactment, which offers broad protection to all classes, but which in the opinion of liberal economists could not be made operative without wrecking the capitalist system? Is that what we want?

Social workers need to understand the contributory and reserve features of social-insurance schemes from the standpoint of actuarial soundness as well as of industry's responsibility if they are to count in shaping a program which will offer the utmost protection against the ravages of unemployment and will have a reasonable chance of enactment. Here, it seems to me, is an opportunity for social action for an immediate and attainable goal.

The federal administration has shown a keen interest in housing but it has been expressed more in terms of reemployment and recovery than in human needs for decent housing. The administration will undoubtedly present to the new Congress a large housing program with wide social implications. Are social workers ready to demand a program which will care for the lowest-income people regardless of how much rent they

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

can pay? Are we prepared to participate in the management of public housing after the houses are built? Our interest in such matters has so far been sporadic. Now reality is upon us.

The President's program includes old-age security, with the door open for insurance against sickness and for provision for children of broken families. These measures are admittedly within the scope of every-day social work. What stand shall we take in regard to these forms of social insurance? Are we to be content with a mothers' pension provision which stops when children reach the age of 16 regardless of employment opportunities, or with an old-age security act which fixes age eligibility at 65 or 70 when industry considers people senescent at 45? Shall we crusade against unreasonable residence restrictions and other limiting clauses which are part of all or most social-insurance legislation? Can we agree on a principle which will govern the amounts allowed in individual cases to permit a really decent standard of living? How are we to make pensions secure in times like these? Will the present basis of taxation do? What other form shall we advocate? What shall be the financial and administrative relationship between federal, state and local government? Shall we advocate the inclusion of all special groups in one modern public social-welfare program with provisions of assistance according to individual need? There are not many social workers, I imagine, prepared to give unequivocal answers to these questions, yet this is definitely the field of our professional competency and answers are, quite rightly, expected of us.

The FERA and the various state relief administrations have developed services undreamed of in pre-depression times, have raised relief standards and introduced social work into remote corners of this country; but if by some magic prosperity should return tomorrow the structure which has been built up hurriedly and imperfectly would in most places topple and disappear almost overnight. There are indications that the federal government and some state governments are ready for a comprehensive and permanent public-welfare program. This is in our province and the authorities have a right to look to us for guidance. How shall we proceed? Are we agreed upon the principle of federal grants? Shall we advocate a federal department of public welfare with a member of the Cabinet at its head, and with corresponding setups for states, counties, and townships? What is to be the division of responsibility? Should it be a horizontal sharing of all responsibilities or a division on functional lines, with the federal government responsible financially and administratively for all needs growing out of unemployment: the state for defectives, delinquents and certain classes of dependents, and local governments for the every-day needs incidental to child dependency, mothers' pension, recreation, and certain types of the physically and mentally ill? How many of us have thought this through for ourselves and are clear in our conviction?

The AASW Conference in Washington recognized the fundamental responsibility of the federal government in the fields of finance, planning and administrative standards. Dean Edith Abbott, in her report on Revision of State Poor Laws, recommended changes in form, in terminology, in poor-law principles, and in administration, and a comprehensive "public assistance" or "social-welfare law" to include such service as general home assistance, mothers' aid, pensions for the blind and the aged. And I would add aid to all handicapped and dependent persons, attached or unattached, adults or children, by institutional or outdoor methods. Whether or not the recommendations of Miss Abbott's committee are the last word, I am not prepared to say. They certainly are worthy of our attention and study.

How far can or should public social work go? What are its limitations? Where does it begin and end in its relation to privately supported social agencies? In 1929 the public agencies were already carrying such proportion of the social-work load as to dwarf all private effort combined. It is obvious that we cannot do without public social work. Whether or not we can live without private social work may be debatable. It has set the standards of relief and service. It has contributed leadership in the emergency and will continue to do so in the framing of a more permanent structure. It will undoubtedly continue to render useful service. But I do not believe that any logical division exists between the two.

Far more important than an academic discussion of the division of responsibility is the question of the reorganization of private social work. We must put our own house in order intelligently and in accordance with the requirements of the times. How can we make an honest appeal for funds to maintain outlived, useless machinery which should be scrapped? How can we square our appeals with our conscience when we are aware of the duplication and waste which clutters the private field? Where shall we start? Why not begin with the consolidation of case-work agencies for family welfare, child care, and medical and psychiatric social work? Such a move would not be out of harmony with the principle of generic case work and there is no reason why specialists should not function within the framework of general agencies.

PRIVATE social work might profitably develop in three directions:

Separating intensive or psycho-social case work from relief. I believe that relief instead of being a useful tool in the case-worker's hand is more often an obstacle. I think that we cannot demonstrate satisfactorily the full value of case work unless it is separated from relief pressure and unless it is acceptable for its own sake. I do not mean to imply that public relief or assistance should be administered without the protection of case work. Public-welfare agencies must continue to operate on a case-work basis of as high a standard as possible. But the private agencies might devote their efforts to the intensive psychological kind of case work.

Making case work available to people who can afford to pay the cost. In my opinion, social work will never attain real status until its services are utilized by citizens from all walks of life.

Developing public understanding of social work services. Social work is still identified in the public mind with pauper relief and protection of the public against imposition. With more of our functions lodged in government we can pursue our educational efforts with greater force and detachment. Every city, county and state should have a social welfare association to see to it that public social work is understood and that it acts—and gives—a fair deal as a non-competitive socialized service which cannot be exploited for private gain.

Social workers must watch the expanding social horizon if they are to see coming change. We have been working on behalf of child-labor measures for decades. We have been advocating the 16-year age minimum as a national standard ever since I can remember. We have hardly noticed the fact that most of industry eliminated children under 16 because their use was unprofitable. The child-labor idea in itself is as valid today as it was in 1912, but clinging to a fixed age limit is no longer tenable. Under the theory of an expanding social horizon, we should have advocated an age limit of 21 for the last ten years, and certainly since the depression.

Too many of us are laboring under the illusion that unemployment is a scourge only in its economic aspects—the loss of earnings and self-respect, and the lowering of standards of liv-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ing. Are there not other serious consequences? Occupation for its own sake, productivity for social use, and a sense of achievement through accomplishment are primary needs of the average man, and cannot be replaced by leisure-time activities. Without these demoralization and desperation multiply. Must we stand by helpless till the revolution comes?

To my knowledge, no one has as yet suggested a workable way under the present system out of the dilemma in which we are caught. Most programs seem to be based on the idea that we can muddle through somehow. I do not think, therefore, that I can hurt the situation by the suggestion of a vacuous idea of my own.

I would take out of gainful employment all people who have in the broader social sense no need for such employment. I would begin with all young people up to the age of 21, extending the school age and providing an educational program with a content to attract and hold them. There are in this country approximately 11 million youth between the ages of 17 and 21; half of them are on the labor market. It is fair to assume, I think, that neither these young people nor the nation would be injured if they were all better educated. The rest of the population I would classify into two general groups: first, those suitable for competitive, industrial and professional occupation,—people say between the ages of 21 and 45 or 50; and, second, those who are not suitable for competitive occupation but who can be useful and who are in need of occupation. The latter class would be employed at public expense in well-planned non-competitive and socially useful public projects.

Many people believe that only radical change will correct the evils of the present economic system. But would social control of production eliminate the evils of the machine? I find myself in agreement with Bertrand Russell that the hope lies in an assimilation of men from the machine which will come only when man shall be able to use the machine without enthusiasm and emotion. Only then shall we be able to realize the true qualities of man which should express themselves in independence and courage in action and in emancipation from the conventional. That, I realize, is possible only in a society free from overwork and economic anxiety. Until that time comes, as little as we may like government expansion and regimentation, we shall have to ask more power for the state, particularly in the fields of social welfare.

It has been predicted that the first half of this century will accomplish for public welfare what the second half of the last century accomplished for education. This prediction may come true. But there is no single key to heaven. We must seek our goals through education, politics, psychology and ethics. We must press forward through all of these fields. We shall succeed only through the hard application of education, research and sound administration. The question is often asked, "Why strive for the things which will come to pass in the course of time?" Justice Holmes has answered: "The mode through which the inevitable comes to pass is effort."

Public Relief—Mastery or Drift

By ARTHUR DUNHAM

Secretary, Family and Child Welfare Division, Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania

FORTY-FOUR state legislatures meet during 1935. None of them will escape the implications of the present problems of public relief. What they do about these problems will touch the lives of some 18 million people, a cross-section of America, now dependent on relief and may set our public-welfare pattern for years to come.

Today there are at least six forms of public relief in the United States. As is shown on the accompanying table prepared by the American Public Welfare Association, poor relief and unemployment relief are found in all 48 states, mothers' aid in 46, old-age assistance in 29, blind relief in 25, and veterans' relief in 24. In all, 220 relief funds in the 48 states!

How did we reach this situation and where should we go from here?

The English poor-relief system of the days of Queen Elizabeth was transplanted to the American colonies. Its significant developments in the United States during the last hundred years have been in the direction of diverting from the main stream of poor relief certain specific groups such as dependent children and the mentally ill and defective, who have largely been withdrawn from almshouses; and other special groups receiving relief in their own homes, such as mothers with dependent children, the aged, the blind and veterans. Even when these forms of relief are administered by poor-relief officials, the recipients are set off by law into categories with special requirements of eligibility clearly differentiated from general poor relief.

But these various diversions from the main stream have not on the whole affected its current or direction. It is still generally true that, as Robert W. Kelso has said, "in its essentials, our public poor relief is the system of Elizabeth, made applicable by a few superficial changes to the new conditions."

And now added to the growth of these various forms of relief to special groups is the immense mushroom of unemployment relief, financed chiefly from federal and state funds, and caring for a number greater than the total population of New York State.

Situations and conditions vary from state to state; but in no case does the problem of public-welfare administration yield to an easy formula. Two preliminary observations may be made. The first is to underscore once more that the greatest of all relief needs is to get rid of the need for relief. Relief for normal adults is a symptom of a disordered society. Our basic need is not for charity but for a social order which will eliminate the need for charity. The establishment of such an order is incomparably the greatest social problem of our times. It seems obvious also that collective social intelligence would dictate that the common hazards of life—old age, illness, unemployment—should be provided for largely through the social-insurance principle. Social insurance is not prevention, but it is collective foresighted estimating of needs and saving up to meet them.

Admitting, then, that relief is an unsatisfactory stop-gap, it is nevertheless desperately necessary today. It is all that stands between life and death for millions of human beings. Since we have large-scale relief, then, and since we are likely to have it for some time to come, I would suggest certain principles of action which seem to me to be sound and useful ap-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

proaches to these problems of public relief and public welfare.

We must modernize our basic public-relief system. "Poor relief" and "poor laws"—revealing terms—must go. They are relics of the past, as archaic as their contemporary, the Elizabethan ruff. The law of settlement and the automobile were never intended to dwell together in the same civilization. We must replace the conception of "pauper relief," grudgingly given, by the conception of adequate public assistance where the need for relief is established.

ALL this we must do promptly for a perfectly simple reason. If we do not, probably one of two things will happen: either, we shall hand back to the antiquated and inadequate machinery of poor relief the great relief load left by the depression, or we shall continue to maintain the wasteful dual machinery of poor boards on the one hand and separate unemployment-relief agencies on the other! We must modernize our basic public-relief system, in order to get it ready for a heavy long-time relief job.

We should consolidate local public-relief and other public-welfare services under county or other public-welfare units. What services shall we consolidate? Suppose we start with general public assistance (née poor relief, but let us forget that it was once called that,) unemployment relief, the various types of relief to special groups, and public child-caring services, both foster-family and public institutional care. There will be exceptions and differences in different states, of course; but this general pattern seems a reasonable beginning. Needs in particular states, local habits of thought, and experience with county-welfare experiments will determine what other social services may be included: for example, as possibilities, probation and parole services for juveniles or adults; school attendance and visiting-teacher service; public-recreation programs; and treatment and custody of adult offenders in local correctional institutions. Some advocates of consolidation have even urged that the local welfare unit should administer not only the public social-welfare services, as usually conceived, but also the essentially dissimilar services of social insurance, public employment exchanges, and public-health services.

What will be the territorial unit for local public-welfare administration? Over most of the country the county, with all its faults, probably affords the best starting-point, though most states need to reorganize their counties and reduce their number. Large cities have, of course, special needs distinct from the counties. The formation of intercounty units for public-welfare administration should be possible given favorable local sentiment, while administrative public-welfare districts quite apart from county lines are a possibility. We need further study and experimentation in reference to this whole problem. But in the meantime the county, as an existing basic unit of local government, lies ready to our hands.

Nine Basic Questions

1. How can we substitute an effective basic public-relief system for our archaic and inefficient system of poor relief?
2. How can we reduce the number of separate public-relief agencies, in the interests of economy and simplified government?
3. What should be the relationship between relief and other public-welfare services?
4. How can we attain the maximum economy of relief administration consistent with humanity and adequacy?
5. What is the most effective form of organization for a local public-relief agency?
6. How can we secure and retain qualified paid personnel?
7. What should be the sources of public-relief funds?
8. What should be the relationship between state and local public-relief agencies?
9. What should be the relationship between permanent state departments of welfare and state "emergency" relief administrations?

WE need an inclusive, comprehensive public relief policy. With all our pigeonholing of relief to special groups, there are people who do not fit into any pigeonholes but who must be taken care of nevertheless. After all, the existence of human need is the primary basis for giving relief—not the possession of certain formal eligibility requirements by a person who is blind, aged or incapacitated.

As a matter of fact, the various types of public relief to special groups were established largely because of the inefficiency and inadequacy of poor relief. If we consolidate our various types of relief in one administrative unit; if we establish a broad flexible relief law that will permit this consolidated agency to give the kind of relief and service that is needed by a particular family or individual; if we enable this unit to give reasonably adequate relief—we may find that we have passed beyond the need for relief to special groups; that we need old-age insurance, for example, but not old-age relief; that we require but one central public-relief fund rather than half a dozen separate funds.

Even if we believe that ultimately the various types of relief to special groups should be abolished, we shall need to proceed realistically and opportunistically. Most special relief is more adequate than most poor relief and we shall not be justified in abolishing it until we can bring general public assistance up to a reasonable level of adequacy. The well-being of actual human beings is the final pragmatic test—not the neatness or logic of a theory. Yet, even so, we may hold the logical plan before us as an ultimate and desirable goal.

We must preserve citizen participation in local public-welfare administration. I mean, specifically, that we need public-welfare boards of unpaid citizen members with real administrative authority and local autonomy. Advisory boards are seldom taken seriously by themselves or anyone else.

The philosophical fascist, the mechanistic type of efficiency expert, and that variety of political scientist whose vision is limited to organization charts will probably be against us.

But the issue is fundamental. Public welfare services in a democracy are not secure if they are divorced from the lives of the communities which they serve. The public-welfare board is one of the main channels to citizen interest and understanding.

Emergencies may require temporary concentrations of power amounting to dictatorships. But we must distinguish between an emergency and a long-time program. If we carry over to this long-time program the single administrator with almost limitless powers, the state administration of relief so highly centralized as to crush local initiative, and the vast administrative hierarchy, technically competent perhaps, but sundered from the common life of the people whom it exists to serve—if we allow this to happen we shall do a grave disservice both to public welfare and to democracy itself. Even if it could be demonstrated that administration without citizen boards produced greater efficiency—and who has proved this?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Types of Public Relief in the US

PREPARED BY THE
AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION

No attempt is made to designate whether these forms of relief depend upon federal, state, or local laws, nor to show whether benefits are actually being paid.

State	Poor relief	Unemployment relief	Mothers' aid	Old-age assistance	Blind relief	Veterans' relief
Alabama	x	x	x[1]			
Arizona	x	x	x	x		x
Arkansas	x	x	x	x	x	
California	x	x	x	x	x	
Colorado	x	x	x	x	x	x
Connecticut	x	x	x		x	x
Delaware	x	x	x	x		
Florida	x	x	x			
Georgia	x	x				
Idaho	x	x	x	x	x	x
Illinois	x	x	x		x	x
Indiana	x	x	x	x		
Iowa	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kansas	x	x	x		x	x
Kentucky	x	x	x	x	x	
Louisiana	x	x	x		x	
Maine	x	x	x	x	x	x
Maryland	x	x	x	x	x	x
Massachusetts	x	x	x	x	x	x
Michigan	x	x	x	x		x
Minnesota	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mississippi	x	x	x			
Missouri	x	x	x		x	
Montana	x	x	x	x		
Nebraska	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nevada	x	x	x	x	x	
New Hampshire	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Jersey	x	x	x	x	x	
New Mexico	x	x	x			
New York	x	x	x	x	x	x
North Carolina	x	x	x			
North Dakota	x	x	x	x		
Ohio	x	x	x	x	x	x
Oklahoma	x	x	x			x
Oregon	x	x	x	x		x
Pennsylvania	x	x	x	x	x	x
Rhode Island	x	x	x			x
South Carolina	x	x				
South Dakota	x	x	x			x
Tennessee	x	x	x			
Texas	x	x	x			
Utah	x	x	x	x	x	
Vermont	x	x	x			x
Virginia	x	x	x			
Washington	x	x	x	x	x	
West Virginia	x	x	x	x		x
Wisconsin	x	x	x	x	x	x
Wyoming	x	x	x	x		
Total	48	48	46	29	25	24

[1] Difference of opinion as to whether this is actually a Mothers' Aid law.

—there are other values in citizen participation that transcend mere efficiency.

We must secure and retain qualified paid personnel. Unrestricted personal selection of personnel is not safe in the public service; it lends itself too easily to political selection—and reselection when a new political group comes into power. Some method of "impersonal" selection on the basis of qualifications has to be devised. This means a merit civil-service system. If "civil service" suggests nothing more to us than Andrew Jackson or an army of neat but mediocre clerks tripping down the capitol steps on the stroke of five, it were best to be discreetly silent while we visit, say the federal Children's Bureau, or even read something on the subject! The merit system is one of the major inventions in the history of government. It is the life blood of competent governmental service and the future of public welfare and therefore of social work, is inextricably bound up with it.

State funds will be needed for public-welfare administration; and federal funds also may be required for the long-time program. "The sources of assistance must be as broad as the sources of need." It is not likely that we shall ever return to the concept of "complete local responsibility" for public-welfare financing. Some local jurisdictions simply cannot carry their burdens of distress. The principle of state equalization funds is as valid in public welfare as in public education; and the trend toward increasing financial participation on the part of the state is unmistakable.

What part the federal government will have in the long-time public-welfare program is hard to say. It may prove expedient to resort to federal funds for part—not all, for that would too greatly relieve local and state responsibility—of the funds for the long-time public-welfare program. Whether this happens or not, we have probably come to the point where we need a federal department of public welfare to consolidate federal welfare services and furnish national leadership in developing programs and standards.

CONTINUING state leadership is needed in the field of public welfare and relief. State leadership is needed in planning, program-making, the formulation of policies, the establishment and enforcement of minimum standards. And state supervision is a normal and proper accompaniment of state funds.

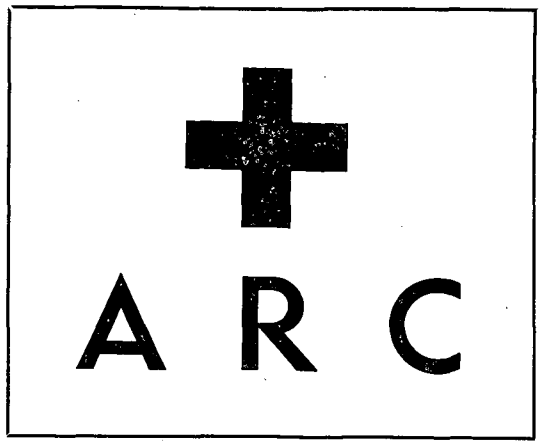
Statewide welfare services relating to dependency should be consolidated in one state department of welfare. In some cases unemployment relief is already being administered by the permanent state department of welfare. In others the two agencies are functioning separately. If public-relief services should be consolidated locally, the corresponding statewide services should likewise be consolidated. There is no sound reason for having two statewide public-welfare agencies dealing with the problem. Such a merger may involve various shifts in the organization of state welfare services, particularly in the larger states.

In all these developments, public welfare must be understood and dealt with in its relation to the whole broad field of government. Public welfare is interwoven in the fabric of our laws; it is a part of the larger field of public administration. Intelligent social planning for public welfare involves an intimate acquaintance with problems and issues of taxation, of the organization of state and local governments, of the revision of state constitutions. The study of government is as important to the social-work executive in the public-welfare field as is the study of human behavior to the social case worker.

These principles I have outlined are not an ordered system nor a complete program of action. A specific program like the current campaign of the Public Charities Association and other groups in Pennsylvania for the adoption of the county welfare plan may be based upon these principles, but in its details it must be related to the life of a particular state, a response to its specific needs. Any worth-while program, any sound principle of action, will be a scientific approach to the problem and in this lies the hope for the future of public welfare.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ORDINARILY, when a social agency or organization is criticized in some other periodical, The Survey takes the line that any rejoinder should be made there, where it will reach the same group of readers. A different set of circumstances comes of the fact that on the back cover of the November Midmonthly Survey we carried an advertisement in which The American Mercury made sweeping claims for an article brought out the same month: Shady Business in the Red Cross, by John L. Spivak. For the information of our readers and in fairness to the Red Cross they should know that an examination of the article, reinforced by data on certain points secured from ARC headquarters, shows that along with legitimate discussion of policy and practice, it is shot through with distortion and inaccuracy.



For example, the author advocates a congressional probe into his charge that the Red Cross set aside $4 million as a special war reserve from "the pennies of school children and the dollars of hard-working men and women" taken "under the guise of needing them to feed hungry Americans" at the time of the drought relief in 1930–31. The annual reports for those years show that the Red Cross expended, in addition to all the contributions which it received for drought relief, a total of $3,958,000 from its own treasury. The $4 million referred to was the balance of a special reserve for national and international emergencies originally set up at the close of World War relief operations, and restricted to be drawn upon for immediate use in the event of another war.

In the international field, the author hopelessly confuses the operations of the American Relief Administration with those of the Red Cross. He makes much of the distribution of American corn rather than wheat in 1921 for the aid of starving Russians with, he says, resulting hemorrhages and dysentery. For better or worse the Red Cross had no connection with this activity; Congress itself authorized an appropriation of $20 millions for the purchase of corn, and the operation was under a special commission appointed by the President.

More recently, in the midst of the depression, Mr. Spivak charges that the Red Cross used up one third of the government wheat to pay for milling, transportation and terminal charges. Clearly, with the wheat scattered in 246 elevators in 25 states, it would not in those places nor in that form feed people and it was the intention of Congress that the cost of placing this wheat in homes in the form of flour would be paid for from the wheat.

Such cockeyed reporting supplies a large dose of another commodity, salt, when it comes to other of the charges. All the more so because we have the statement of the Red Cross office that the author definitely agreed to submit for verification prior to publication quotations which he intended to use in the article, and that neither author nor editor honored that agreement. The interviews as published are repudiated by the officials who gave them. The upshot of the article was to make the Red Cross the whipping-boy for an indictment of the capitalist system.

The Red Cross confronts such an attack with both the advantages and the limitations of its years, its war record, its semi-official status and its countrywide service and organization. Such an attack is itself evidence of the tensions of changing times which themselves have given new urgency to the consideration of internal changes that have been the concern of progressive Red Cross participants.

Thus the very decentralization through the scheme of local chapters, which gives the ARC widespread strength, carries the weakness that national policies may be deflected by racial, class and sectional bias in the very areas where work goes forward. Here is the seed-bed of many of the protests as to domestic relief work made by public officials, newspapers, racial and labor groups. Here is the setting in which malpractice at some point of contact can bring the whole organization into disfavor, and in which national policies are brought down to realistic test. It is a situation which any countrywide organization, public or private, confronts where responsibility is vested in local units.

National planning, which would seek to free practice and standards from the cramp of localisms and afford open channels for adjusting grievances, would reinforce the headquarters and regional staffs of the ARC administration.

THIS brings us to the policy-making bodies at Washington. When the ARC was reincorporated in 1905, the setup of a self-perpetuating body of 65 incorporators had the earmarks of the century that was past rather than of the new. It is a fair question whether this outmoded scheme at the core of the organization has not outlived its usefulness now that the Red Cross has achieved its present stature as a national membership society.

As things stand, the incorporators choose six of the governing body, the Central Committee; six are elected by Red Cross chapter delegates, and six are appointed by the President of the United States—the chairman and one each from the Departments of State, War, Navy, Treasury and Justice. In the last ten years, the total expenditures of the national organization have amounted to $88,900,000, of which more than $76 million was devoted to its civilian functions. This raises the question whether the designations of presidential appointees dovetails into the realities of the current work. Why should not Agriculture and Labor, rather, be represented in an organization outstanding for its rural work and operating in areas of industrial dislocation and distress? The question reaches deeper.

Twenty years after the outbreak of the World War, might it not be well for the American Red Cross to reexamine the relation of its non-combatant activities in wartime to the original conception of the Red Cross flag; and even more, distinguish and establish more firmly the structure of its enduring peacetime work. The Central Committee would be strengthened by members who are professional leaders in the fields in which it so largely operates.

SOME such recasting of the national setup would, on the one hand, make it more responsive to the impulse and opinion of members in meeting the issues of these changing times; and on the other, would yield Red Cross leadership greater leverage in advancing standards in the thousands of communities reached.

PAUL KELLOGG

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE COMMON WELFARE

Preparation for Congress

MID-NOVEMBER saw the gathering of the National Conference on Economic Security at Washington as one stage in the framing of administration measures to be put before the new Congress. The conference had less of the attributes of a "brain trust" than of a cooperative thinking society, for its announced purpose was to canvass ideas and experience as the backdrop to more compact working bodies. First in the order of sequence, following the President's message of last June, was the appointment of a Committee on Economic Security under the chairmanship of Frances Perkins, secretary of labor. Her associates are three other cabinet members, Secretaries Morgenthau, Cummings and Wallace, and Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator. Edwin E. Witte, long director of the Legislative Reference Service of Wisconsin, is executive director, and Thomas H. Eliot, associate solicitor of the Department of Labor, is counsel. To assist the Committee a Technical Board was appointed, made up of twenty experts in the federal service and headed by the second assistant secretary of labor, Arthur J. Altmeyer of Wisconsin. Also, a staff including such experts as Bryce Stewart of the Industrial Relations Counselors, Edgar Sydenstricker of the US Public Health Service and the Milbank Memorial Fund, and Prof. Barbara Armstrong of the University of California.

Preliminary work had been done by these bodies prior to the mid-November conference at which, in addition to general sessions and a statement from the President at the White House, the whole subject field was discussed in a series of roundtables during the day. These included roundtables on child welfare, unemployment insurance, employment planning, old-age pensions and medical care.

Following the conference, first meetings were held of the Advisory Council to the cabinet Committee on Economic Security, which in turn is advisory to the President. The chairman of the Advisory Council is Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina. The twenty-two members drawn from among employers, labor and the public are: Paul Kellogg, vice-chairman; Grace Abbott, George Berry, Marion B. Folsom, William Green, Helen Hall, George M. Harrison, Joel Hunter, Morris E. Leeds, Sam A. Lewisohn, Raymond Moley, George H. Nordlin, Henry Ohl, Jr., Josephine Roche, Rev. John A. Ryan, Paul Sharrenberg, Belle Sherwin, Gerard Swope, Louis J. Taber, Walter R. Teagle and Gov. John G. Winant. This is the central group charged with focusing and framing recommendations.

A number of special advisory committees have been set up —medical, public health, hospital, dental, child welfare and public employment and public assistance; of which last Dorothy Kahn, president of the AASW, is chairman.

There were those who felt that the President's address to the members of the conference meant that old-age pensions and health insurance would be indefinitely postponed. Both Secretary Perkins and Chairman Graham went out of their way to correct this impression. The quick public recoil against something that was regarded as a recession from the President's attitude in June was one of the most significant incidents of the conference. It was only less significant than the fact that an administration with power to carry through legislation has definitely committed itself to unemployment insurance on a countrywide scale at the 1935 session of Congress. There remains the underlying question as to whether the President, his chambered nautilus of advisers and the public will insist that the security measures shall have caliber as well as range.

For What Shall We Plan?

BRINGING to focus the discussion of economic planning begun at its Amsterdam Congress in 1931 (see The Survey, November 1, 1931, page 131) the International Industrial Relations Institute held a regional conference in New York last month to consider, "What kind of economic planning can end unemployment, establish security and raise standards of living in proportion to productive capacity?" Though the US Commissioner of Labor Statistics, the general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, a member of the NRA Labor Advisory Board and a consultant of the National Planning Board took part in the proceedings, the program as a whole constituted a head-on criticism of the New Deal and an argument in favor of Soviet Russia's form of economic planning. Other conference speakers—labor representatives, engineers, economists, journalists, educators—maintained that the productive capacity of American industry and agriculture is sufficient for an almost unlimited improvement in the standard of living, but showed how even in 1928–9 production fell short of the requirements of the standard budget drawn by the Department of Agriculture, and charged that restriction of output by NRA and AAA has further undermined the living standard of the American people. Analyzing payroll and employment figures, they argued that, with ten million workers still jobless, the rise in the cost of living has absorbed the larger share of the wage gains of those who are employed. The most marked result of the recovery effort, George Soule of the New Republic suggested, has been "a spectacular rise in profits."

Theories of social-economic planning were set forth in a two-hour seminar by Alfons Goldschmidt, formerly lecturer on economics at the universities of Leipzig, Cordoba (Argentine) and Mexico; and in a paper prepared by Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party in the United States. An evening was given to testimony by labor representatives on their organized efforts to raise living standards.

As the high point of the meeting, Mary van Kleeck, associate director of IRI and director of industrial studies for the Russell Sage Foundation offered the report of the IRI Technicians' Research Group, which has set itself the task of laying out studies preliminary to drafting a social-economic plan for the United States. Social-economic planning, she submitted, must rest on a study of population, the human resources of the country; and a parallel study of economic resources and productive capacity, beginning with such basic industries as iron and steel, minerals and machinery. Miss van Kleeck held that social-economic planning is inconsistent with capitalism and that the recovery effort seeks only "to preserve the existing order." In contrast, she submitted that the work being done by the Technicians' Research Group is in the direction of a plan which will end unemployment and establish security by raising the standard of living through "an economy func-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tionally organized" and with "workers' control substituted for possessors' control." The discussion which followed ranged from economic research to revolutionary overthrow of existing political, social and economic institutions.

The FERA Under Fire

SCARCELY were the election returns off the front pages than their place was taken by Senator Borah's charges of "shameless waste" in the FERA. Challenged by Harry Hopkins for chapter and verse the Senator offered "illustrations" in various unnamed cities of "payrolls clogged and padded" and a "no-man's land in the matter of accounting and responsibility."

The charge of loose accounting is bewildering to anyone who has seen the meticulous forms under which the relief organization operates or who is aware of the corps of traveling and supervising accountants, district, state, regional and national whose duty it is to guard against irregular procedures. In choosing his "illustrations" of "a wholly unnecessary number of persons on the administrative payroll," the Senator seems to have overlooked the fact that in many places, New York for instance, large number of employes are actually on relief assigned to work projects within the administrative setup. Mr. Hopkins countered with the statement that the cost of administering the whole $2 billion of FERA funds had been 7½ percent.

A Congressional inquiry into the FERA and all its works is probably in the offing. Mr. Hopkins has more than once indicated that he carries no cards up his sleeve. Getting all the cards on the table, local as well as national, may have the salutary effect of bringing to the public a realization, not of the high money cost of relief administration, but of the intolerable social cost of low standards of relief.

The Dominant City

"UNLESS certain unpredictable changes in technology take place, more radical than we can now profitably contemplate, the dominance of the city over American life will continue to grow," said President Harold W. Dodds of Princeton University, to the annual conference of the National Municipal League held the end of November in Pittsburgh. Such a prophecy might well have been inspired by the conference itself with its discussions of almost every phase of municipal government, administrative technique, finance, elections, metropolitan and county government, taxation, housing, crime prevention, and so on. Perhaps the most significant note in the two days of view-sharing was the demand for a revival of the idealism which accompanied the founding of the League forty years ago. Curiously enough it came from the ranks of the experts whose triumphs in the techniques of administration have been the theme of most of the recent conferences of this group.

Doctors, Radio and "Propaganda"

ISSUES of free speech are whizzing at a disconcerting rate about the series of broadcasts on Doctors, Dollars and Disease sponsored by the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education. The Columbia Broadcasting System barred an address which was to have been given on November 19 by Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., New York State Commissioner of Health, because Dr. Parran discussed control of syphilis by public-health measures as a part of a general social, economic and scientific program to add ten years to the American life span. The battle to open newsprint to mention of our costliest disease was fought and won several years ago. Vigorous protest by the Council and others should clear the air.

From a wholly different viewpoint the Journal of the American Medical Association has attacked the series as "propaganda" of "agitators" of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, urging physicians to exert influence on their radio stations to show its "true nature." The Journal does not mention that the program originally offered a quarter of the whole time to officers and other outstanding representatives of the Association, who declined to speak; or that six of the present speakers are or have been officially associated with the organized professions, including a former president of the Association. One would look in vain at the radio and publishing facilities of the American Medical Association for any like effort to present various viewpoints in the controversy in medical economics. The Association's refusal to come in on a joint discussion of medical economics contributes not a whit to a cooperative approach to the problem.

Women in Washington

ANOTHER tradition has been broken by the appointment, by President Roosevelt, of Josephine Roche of Denver as assistant secretary of the treasury with the US Public Health Service and the personnel work of the department falling within her sphere. Miss Roche's experience ranges from referee of Judge Ben Lindsey's juvenile court and a member of the staff of the US Children's Bureau, through a wide area of industrial relationships, to candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of Colorado. As an administrator, —and it is as an administrator that she comes to Washington —she may well stand on the record, in and out of depression, of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company of which she is president and which is the outstanding demonstration of management-union cooperative relationship in this country.

Another recent presidential appointment, warmly welcomed by social workers the country over, is that of Katherine F. Lenroot as chief of the US Children's Bureau, a post for which her abilities and her experience with the Bureau eminently qualify her.

Eighty Candles

HAIL to Mary McDowell, friend of Masaryk, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, member of the Lithuanian order of the Grand Duke Yediminas, honored by Czechoslovakia, Poland and others of the Central European peoples— all for her services to the immigrant groups she has lived and worked with for four decades "back of the yards" in Chicago. Chicago itself, with less flourish, bore witness on December 2 to her citizenship as neighborhood worker, civic leader and one-time commissioner of Public Welfare. In the article she contributed to Survey Graphic for April 1928 Miss McDowell spoke of her childhood at the foot of Walnut Hills, facing the Ohio at Cincinnati, and told How the Living Faith of One Social Worker Grew. "Labor," she said, "was dignified in my earliest days in the person of an old carpenter; the service of the city, in that of the captain of our fire department." And right there, in her insight, is a clue to the engaging fellowship and robust espousal of human rights with which she has invested the years.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HEALTH

A University for Health

TEN years and a day after the original organization meeting and eight years after active work started, the Bellevue-Yorkville Health Demonstration in an east-side district of New York City completed its graduation to the city Health Department. "A university for health," it was called by Dr. Charles Gordon Heyd, former president of the New York State and the New York County Medical Societies at the meeting held on November 15 to celebrate the event. During the demonstration period it was carried on through the cooperation of about 80 health and welfare agencies working in the district under the leadership of the Health Department and with aid to the extent of nearly $1 million from the Milbank Memorial Fund, as a research project in promoting health and preventing illness through the joint efforts of medical and lay groups. Many procedures first tried there, such as clinics for preschool children, consultation chest service for private physicians, and pneumothorax refill service, have been extended to other districts by the Health Department. There have been striking decreases in deathrates from tuberculosis, diphtheria and accidents, and in infant mortality, far exceeding gains made in Manhattan as a whole. Tangible and technical gains, real as they are, were overshadowed by the fundamental findings stressed by Albert G. Milbank, president of the Milbank Memorial Fund and other speakers: the "spiritual endowment" with which the municipal health center carries on the work with experience and belief in the practicality of teamwork.

The Neglected "Chronic"

THE controversy now rocking New York City as to whether Welfare Island will be used for general park purposes or for hospitals and a park for the chronic sick is partly a reflection of the plight of a metropolis hemmed in by water and gasping for space. More than that, however, it is an approach to a matter urgent to cities and rural districts throughout the country—the need for care of chronic illness. Through surveys made for the Welfare Council, New York knows the facts of its problem. One in ten of the whole population and one in three of those above the age of forty are suffering from chronic illness. More than a third of these people are not getting suitable care. About 20 percent of the beds in general hospitals are used for chronic patients who could be cared for better and more economically in other institutions, thus releasing beds needed for acute illness. A large percentage of families served by family welfare agencies represent a problem of chronic illness. More than a quarter of the chronically sick known to these agencies are people between sixteen and forty years of age, in the working prime of life. Nearly a tenth are children, and only that same number—a tenth—are in the actual period of old age.

The plan for a "chronic center" urged by Dr. S. S. Goldwater, commissioner of hospitals, includes establishment of a central clearing house through which chronic patients would pass for classification of their needs; construction of new buildings on Welfare Island, each adapted to the type of disease suffered by the patients it shelters; permission for certain types of patients to receive city medical care in their own homes (revision of the city charter would be needed for this); operation of the hospitals on the Island in cooperation with the five medical schools in the city, thus drawing on their resources for research and widening their educational opportunities—a plan already approved by the deans of the schools; establishment on Welfare Island of a park for patients in the institutions and, so long as space is available, for convalescent persons discharged from other city hospitals who might come there for the day for fresh air and sunshine. Similar recommendations were presented by the Welfare Council last spring in a report endorsed by the New York Academy of Medicine, the United Hospital Fund, and the City Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association. The Welfare Council's Committee on Chronic Illness, including 17 representatives of health and welfare agencies, is supporting Commissioner Goldwater's stand that the 135 acres of the Island should be held for a comprehensive plan even though the plan must be developed gradually.

Child Health in Europe

REPORTING results of first-hand study at the last annual meeting of the American Public Health Association (American Journal of Public Health, vol. 24, no. 9, p. 951) Dr. Richard A. Bolt, director of the Cleveland Child Health Association, pointed out the "amazing" vigor and foresight with which plans for maternal and child health are being pursued under all the different European governments. Dr. Bolt included among the strong points of European plans recognition of the "intimate relationship between housing and child welfare" and provisions for child and maternal health under systems of social insurance. In the development of health centers as cooperative units and in health education European countries are profiting from American examples but have not yet reached our degree of development. In a summary of European news, the federal Children's Bureau includes mention of establishment by a private physician of a first "hygiene information center" in France which is remarkably inclusive even from our viewpoint: its doctors give no treatment but provide information on such subjects as personal hygiene, housing hygiene, physical exercise, swimming-pools, child care, hygiene of work, measures against venereal and other communicable diseases, and health legislation, and will supply addresses of welfare agencies. The same issue abstracts a report of Switzerland's sickness insurance for children, covering some 338,000 children from kindergarten age up, and providing medical care at need or special regimens such as

Pertinent Publications

SPECIAL DIETS AT LOW COSTS. *Prepared by Joint Committee New York Nutritionists and Greater New York Dietetic Association. 24 pp. Price 25 cents of the Jewish Social Service Association, Inc., 67 W. 47 St., New York City.*

APPROVED by the Committee on Public Health Relations of the New York Academy of Medicine and prepared to help clinic physicians adjust diet recommendations to patients' incomes.

STATE-WIDE TRENDS IN SCHOOL HYGIENE AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION, *by James Frederick Rogers, M.D., Consultant in Hygiene, Office of Education. 16 pp. Price 5 cents of the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.*

DISCUSSION and tabular summaries of state legislation on medical inspection, physical and health education, and so on.

SEX EDUCATION: FACTS AND ATTITUDES. *Child Study Association of America. 60 pp. Price 25 cents of the Association, 221 W. 57 St., New York City.*

EIGHT brief discussions by lay and medical specialists.

HEALTH FOR MAN AND BOY. WOMEN AND THEIR HEALTH. MARRIAGE AND PARENTHOOD. *A special series of pamphlets by William F. Snow, M.D. Publications 839-841, The American Social Hygiene Association. Price 5 cents each, with discounts on quantity orders, of the Association, 50 W. 50 St., New York City.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

country care in convalescence or because of malnutrition. Parents who fail to insure their children are penalized; insurance costs are shared by the federal government, the canton and the family, if they can pay, or the commune if they cannot.

The Hospitals' Dilemma

FROM the start of 1929 to July 1934 the public general hospitals reporting to the federal Children's Bureau from nine urban areas showed a steadily rising use: in practically every month of those years they were fuller than in the same month of the preceding year. The 89 private general hospitals reporting from 21 urban areas, however, sank steadily in occupancy from 1929 through 1933; for the first half of 1934 they bettered considerably their 1933 record. In 3 areas public general hospitals reported an average 1933 occupancy of 95 percent, which means very serious overcrowding during the months when sickness is prevalent. In 12 areas average occupancy of the private hospitals was less than 50 percent in 1933 and in 3 it fell to less than 35 percent. The percentage of days' care given to free patients in the private general hospitals rose from 34.8 in 1932 to 36.8 in 1933. Their losses in occupancy have meant a crippling loss in income from paying patients, complicated in many instances by loss also in income from donations and endowments.

UNDER the auspices of Purdue University (Lafayette, Indiana) short courses for janitors are being offered in various parts of the state. School cleaning, heating, lighting and ventilation are considered with emphasis on the janitor's part in school health.

GOOD Teeth Council for Children, Inc. (executive office, 400 N. Michigan Blvd., Chicago) has published by-laws setting forth the organization's purposes and procedures to promote mouth health through cooperation with existing organizations. The chairman of the Board of Directors is Dr. Guy S. Millberry of the University of California College of Dentistry; other members include nationally known representatives of the dental, medical, public health and other professions.

HEALTH budgets of 77 American cities sampled in a survey by Dr. W. F. Walker of the Commonwealth Fund (See Public Management, November 1934, p. 360) have suffered an average cut of 19 percent. In the individual cities cuts ran from 2 or 3 percent to 54 percent. In some cities health departments have increased their activities to cope with hard times or have tightened the belt constructively by real economies in organization and purchasing. About half, however, have had to suspend or temporarily cut off free preventive and immunization services for smallpox, diphtheria and typhoid fever, and to reduce public-health and school nursing. The average annual per capita expenditure of these cities for health now is 58 cents, while $1.50–$2 is the figure cited as necessary for effective service.

THIS year's Christmas Seal carries the picture of "Little Red" to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the modern sanatorium treatment of tuberculosis by the late Dr. Edward L. Trudeau at Saranac Lake, N. Y. "Little Red" is the one-room cottage which Dr. Trudeau himself built after learning, as a tuberculosis patient that the more he rested, the better he felt. Out of his conviction it came to be used as the first sanatorium, housing two patients whom he treated by the methods that had helped himself. Now there are 659 sanatoria in the United States with a total of nearly 87,000 beds. Christmas Seals, now on sale throughout the country, support the national, state and local tuberculosis societies which carry on the fight against tuberculosis, still the deadliest enemy of Americans in the prime of life.

YOU CAN BE SURE OF THE BEST

Simple Way to Relieve
ACID STOMACH

Take 2 teaspoonfuls of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia in a glass of water when you get up. Take another teaspoonful 30 minutes after eating, and another before you go to bed. Or, if you prefer, take Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets. Each tablet equals one teaspoonful of the liquid. Doctors have prescribed Phillips' Milk of Magnesia for over 50 years to neutralize excess acid in the stomach.

MEMBER N.R.A.
PHILLIPS' *MILK of MAGNESIA*

MERCUROCHROME
H. W. & D.
An Effective Antiseptic

ACCEPTED AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSN. Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry

This Seal denotes acceptance of Mercurochrome for New and Non-official Remedies by the Council on Pharmacy & Chemistry of the American Medical Association.

Literature on request

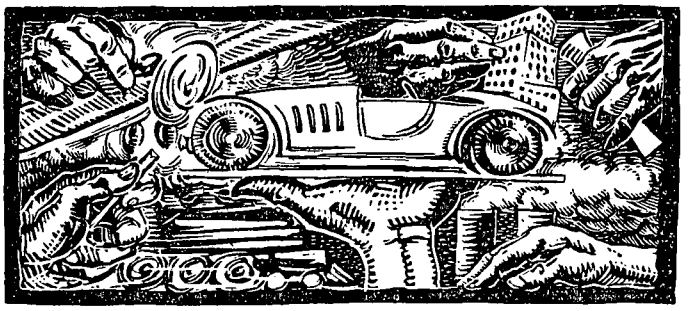
HYNSON, WESTCOTT & DUNNING, INC.
Baltimore, Md.

READERS of Daisy L. W. Worcester's article on Los Angeles County in April Survey Graphic (Public Health and Private Doctors) will be interested to hear that that county's health officer, Dr. John L. Pomeroy, has received from the American Public Health Association the Peter Ling Award given each year to the county with the country's lowest infant mortality rate. For the fiscal year 1933–34 Los Angeles County's rate was 38.

SIMMONS College has reorganized its school of nursing, shifting the emphasis from public health nursing to undergraduate preparation of nurses to meet the changed demands of a new professional field. There will be a five-year course, leading to the B.S. degree and a diploma in nursing, which will prepare graduates to do administrative work or become teachers of nursing. Provision is made for graduate study in public health nursing, open to a selected number of senior students in accredited affiliated schools. Helen Wood is director.

FIRST aid to deserving full-time county or district health units is made possible through recent allotment of $1 million to the federal Public Health Service from FERA funds. Grants will be made through state health departments to help continue existing units or establish new ones by payment of salaries to adequately trained personnel in projects in which at least half the cost is borne by state and local authorities. In any case a quarter must be borne by local authorities. The step is in line with policies urged by committees of the American Public Health Association and of the state and provincial health officers. Less than a quarter of our rural population has the benefit of full-time health service. The number of full-time county health units has shrunk from 616 in 1932 to the present 550.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



INDUSTRY

Children Out of the Beet Fields

RELIEF for the exploited child laborers in the sugar-beet fields is promised under the terms of the Benefit Agreement to be submitted to the growers by the AAA this season. The first child-labor regulation for the industry comes not through a child-labor law but through the Sugar Stabilization Act, making sugar a basic commodity and bringing it under AAA. Hearings on child-labor provisions for the beet-sugar agreements were held in Michigan and Colorado, the two principal producing states, in September. At Denver there was little opposition to the elimination of child labor, but a few Michigan growers argued against such a move. The terms of the Benefit Agreement, as drawn following the hearing, bind the grower not to "employ or permit the employment, directly or indirectly" of any child under 14 years of age "either for gain to such child or to any other person." Children between the ages of 14 and 16 are not to be employed more than eight hours a day. The contract also makes provision for the establishment of minimum wages for the industry, and authorizes the secretary of agriculture to withhold benefit payments unless the grower is able to offer a certificate showing that all just wage claims have been satisfied. The Benefit Agreement covers the 1935 and 1936 crops. Meantime conditions in the beet fields are unchanged, and children are staying out of school to harvest this season's crop.

Peace Terms

IN its decision of the case arising out of San Francisco's general strike last summer (see Survey Graphic, September, page 405) the National Longshoremen's Board dealt with the two chief issues of the controversy, wages and the control of the hiring halls. Recognizing a 6-hour day and 30-hour week for longshoremen, the Board established basic rates of pay of $.95 an hour for straight time and not less than $1.40 for overtime. One board member, O. K. Cushing, dissented from the wage provisions of the decision. The Board ruled that the hiring halls are to be controlled jointly by the International Longshoremen's Association and the respective employers' associations. All hiring and dispatching is to be done through one central hiring hall in each Pacific Coast port, with such branch halls as the Labor Relations Committee considers necessary. The hiring halls are to be operated by Labor Relations Committees in each port representing employers and labor. The Labor Relations Committees are also to "investigate and adjudicate" disputes. Under the agreement which terminated the strike, the decision of the Board is binding on all parties, and is automatically renewed from year to year unless terminated by written notice.

Under Contract

EMPLOYERS who move their plants to other cities to escape their obligations under union contracts are guilty of violating Section 7-a of NIRA, according to a ruling recently announced by Elinore M. Herrick, director of the Regional Labor Board for New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. The decision was made in the cases of two Brooklyn firms which operate under the Fur Dressers and Dyeing Code. The Globe-Gabbe Corporation, one of thirty firms under a collective agreement, moved its plant from Brooklyn to South Norwalk, Conn., without giving the prescribed notice of intention to terminate the agreement. When union representatives called on the firm and offered to move the 97 Brooklyn workers, some of whom had been with the concern for eighteen years, to Connecticut, one of the partners said, "We don't want any; we are going to take the men we please." Further investigation, Mrs. Herrick said, revealed that the firm intended to drop a number of workers, reduce the payroll and eliminate the union. The second firm moved to Farmingdale, L. I., under similar circumstances, depriving 73 employes of their jobs. Mrs. Herrick announced that failure of the two concerns to comply with the Board's orders to take with them the workers who wish to go and to bargain with them collectively will lead to their being cited before the National Labor Relations Board for "appropriate action." It is expected that the rulings will result in a "showdown" in Washington and possibly in court action.

Paper Wages

LIMITATION on the proportion of wages that may be paid in scrip and protection against discounting of scrip by retailers are recommended by the committee named by NRA in March to study company stores in the mining, quarrying, lumbering, railroading and manufacturing industries. A retail-code clause embodying the committee's recommendations is pending before the NRA board for adoption. Under this proposal, not more than 25 percent of wages due may be paid in scrip, and no store "shall purchase or receive or accept for cash or consideration in trade or in payment of indebtedness any scrip at less than its par value." The committee also recommended a series of regulations insuring that the worker receive a "reasonable portion" of his wage in cash each pay day; limiting the pay period to a week, prohibiting any employer from requiring employes to trade at a company store. The committee found prices in company stores from 2 to 10 percent higher than prices for similar stock in neighboring independent stores and also found that the practice of discounting scrip from 10 to 30 percent is widespread.

Prof. C. B. Fowler of the College of the City of New York served as chairman of the committee. The other members were Prof. Henry Post Dutton of Northwestern University and Daniel Bloomfield, executive secretary of the Boston Retail Trade Board.

Steady Work

HOW one firm managed to stabilize employment between 1931 and 1934 is told by C. D. Donavan, vice-president of the Norge Corporation of Detroit in the current issue of Factory. The company, originally manufacturing gearsets, was experienced in precision manufacture. "We simply had to convert existing equipment and existing personnel to new uses." Side-lines were selected on the basis of consumer surveys and careful market analyses, and the company began to make electric refrigerators, then washing machines and oil-burners. A short-order cook stove for lunch counters was developed. "It sells right through the year." Beverage coolers, commercial refrigerating units, a winter air-conditioner are being experimented with. No floor space was added. Needed capacity was obtained by operating on four six-hour shifts a day, which meant placing and breaking in 1200 new workers and developing a large supervisory force. The writer feels that, by modern management methods, his company has succeeded in "filling the valleys" and "slicing off the mountain tops" of its sales curve, making it possible for the firm in large measure to meet what it recognizes as a responsibility to employes and to the community for steady work.

New Hampshire Reports

PROPOSED features of an unemployment-insurance measure for New Hampshire were made public last month by the Commission on Unemployment Reserves, appointed by Governor Winant early this year. The Commission is now organizing group meetings,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

public hearings and conferences on its proposals, in order that "the unemployment-insurance bill ultimately drafted may be based on the widest consultation." The preliminary report, published as an attractive and readable pamphlet, outlines the plan with brief discussion of each feature. All wage earners are covered except farm and domestic labor, government employes, teachers, workers in industries "with a regular, stipulated season of not more than 17 weeks." After a 3-weeks waiting period, benefits up to 50 percent of full-time earnings are paid, with a maximum of $14 and a minimum of $6. The duration of benefits is limited to 16 weeks in one year, with one week of benefits for every 3 weeks of employment in the preceding 52 weeks. Provision is made for part-time workers. The fund is to be built up from contributions of 2½ percent of payroll by employers, 1 percent of wages by workers, with reduction of payments for employers who stabilize employment. The state is to administer the fund, and act as sole custodian. Prof. Herman Feldman of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., is chairman of the commission of seven members.

A BRIEF account of the first year's work of the US Employment Service is available in the form of a reprint from the Monthly Labor Review for October. The report was prepared by William H. Stead, associate director of the Service, who heads the Division of Standards and Research.

THE first criminal prosecution under the New York State Minimum Wage Act was recently announced by the Attorney General following the indictment and arrest of the managers and owners of three Brooklyn laundries. The indictments charge failure to pay at least the state minimum wage to the women and minors employed (see The Survey, September, page 294,) forgery in the third degree in keeping false payrolls to conceal violation of the minimum-wage law, and conspiracy to violate the law and to forge payrolls.

THE US Department of Labor announces the organization of a Division of Labor Standards, to aid "interested parties and organizations to secure improvements in the working and living conditions of wage earners." Verne A. Zimmer, former director of the Division of Workmen's Compensation in the New York State Department of Labor will head the new division, with Mrs. Clara M. Beyer of the Children's Bureau as assistant director.

New Pamphlets

TWENTY QUESTIONS ON THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE PEOPLE. *Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. Price, 25 cents. Quantity rates.*

A study-outline with sections on the theory of social insurance, and on unemployment compensation, old-age dependency, health insurance.

SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN THE LIGHT OF GERMAN EXPERIENCE, *by Otto Nathan. Reprinted from the Journal of Political Economy by the author, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.*

A public insurance scheme under depression, discussed on the basis of the writer's own experience and interviews with employers, workers and public authorities, supplementing the available literature.

THE WORKER AS A CONSUMER, *by Mark Starr and Helen Norton. Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N. Y. Price, 25 cents. Quantity rates.*

A simple and clarifying statement of the relationships between wages and prices, and a crisp discussion of exploitation and of "consumer defenses."

GREAT BRITAIN AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF, *by F. R. Clarke. Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee, 1027 St. George St., Montreal, Canada. Price, 50 cents.*

A detailed, first-hand description of the British unemployment-insurance plan and how it works, as seen by a relief director.

EDUCATION

FERA in College

FERA funds, providing jobs and wages for undergraduates in non-profit-making colleges and universities are probably responsible for the increased enrollment this year. Thus at the University of Wisconsin freshman registration is almost 20 percent larger than last year; Pennsylvania State College, Colorado Women's College, Massachusetts State College, are among the institutions reporting "a new high" to the US Office of Education. Twelve percent of the resident student body in eligible institutions may be given part-time work, earning a maximum of $15 a month. Students may be assigned to any public or other non-commercial social agency on the campus or in the community. Federal, state and local governmental offices, park departments, public libraries, public-health departments, recreation centers, boys' and girls' clubs and nursery schools are cooperating in providing jobs for college students. Because there is more demand for work from men than from women students, FERA has waived the requirement that "Jobs shall be allocated between boys and girls in proportion to the enrollment of each in the particular school." Ohio State's method of administering the FERA program is available in outline, and also the report of the highly successful undertaking at the University of Minnesota last year.

Movies for Morals

USING excerpts from commercially successful films, a group of educators has worked out an experimental course in character training for boys and girls made up of 24 one-reel pictures. Each picture "stresses one trait which is essential to a well-rounded character." For a demonstration year, a limited number of prints of the series will be loaned without charge for non-theatrical use by schools, churches and other character-building agencies. The pictures are designed for three age groups, though some, it is thought, will be equally effective on all three levels. Since the pictures are on 35 mm. safety film, they can be shown only through cooperation with local theaters, or in auditoriums equipped with 35 mm. sound projectors. The plan of the committee includes a group discussion following the showing, and for this, discussion outlines will be made available. Howard M. LeSourd, dean of Boston University Graduate School, is chairman of the committee, which was organized in 1929. The other members are Phyllis Blanchard, Child Welfare Clinic, Philadelphia; Florence Hale, editor of The Grade Teacher; Mark A. May, Institute of Human Relations, Yale University. Requests for use of the films or inquiries about them should be addressed to the chairman of the committee, 688 Boylston Street, Boston.

First Aid to Freshmen

ENDEAVORING to meet the need of some of the 10,000 recent highschool graduates who cannot afford to go away to college, seven colleges and universities in Michigan, including the State University are cooperating with the Department of Public Education and the Relief Administration in setting up eighty or

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

more freshmen college units. The units are located in convenient centers throughout the states. They charge no fee and give college credit. Each sponsoring institution is the center of a zone comprising several counties. Forty or more qualified students (thirty in sparsely settled areas) may form a unit. The college or university selects its own teachers on the basis of need as well as qualifications from lists supplied by the Relief Administration. It is hoped in this way to provide jobs for at least 500 unemployed teachers. Local communities supply heat, lights, supplies (except those regularly furnished by students) janitor service, library facilities, and cooperation in the administrative set-up. The program was inaugurated October 1, and within a month 75 units were under way with an approximate enrollment of 3000. It is under the direction of Orin W. Kaye of the Emergency Education Division of the State Relief Administration, 609 City National Building, Lansing, Mich.

Book Service

ONE of the adult-education tools developed by the public libraries is described in A Readers' Advisory Service by Jennie M. Flexner and Sigrid A. Edge (American Association for Adult Education, 60 East 42 Street, New York. Price, 50 cents) a report on work being done at the New York Public Library. The purpose of a readers' adviser's desk is, "to assist the adult reader wanting to follow a definite interest by reading systematically." The staff member in charge keeps a file in which is pooled information on books for specific needs. A personal interview with the reader gives information on his background, capacity and interest. Each book list is "made to measure." Between 1929 and 1933, the readers' adviser of the New York Public Library made 1540 lists for individuals, 556 for groups. Over that period there was a dramatic change in the subjects requested, the interest shifting from literature and fine arts to business, psychology and the useful arts. In meeting the needs of many potential readers, the adviser has been handicapped by "the lack of simple dramatic books on science, the wonders of the world, mechanics and other subjects in which interest is expressed." Replies to a questionnaire sent to all users of the service indicated that of 3484 books listed, 1141 had been read. While 43 of the 321 individuals replying had read no books at all, the remaining 278 had averaged four books apiece. On the basis of their study, the writers conclude:

> The place that the librarian should occupy in the scheme of education outside of schools justifies the development of a staff of librarians concerned with the problems of adult education, qualified to act as interpreters, whose guidance and assistance shall be easy of access and practical—an integral part of a whole staff organized to help the public to the books they want to read.

In Brief Compass

HOW TO LEAD DISCUSSION, *by LeRoy C. Bowman. The Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York. Price, 35 cents.*

A GUIDE for group leaders, with practical suggestions on the use of discussion methods, the job of the leader, preparation for meetings, the first meeting, the intervals between meetings, the later meetings, and a final section on Possible Pitfalls.

SUPERVISED CORRESPONDENCE STUDY. *International Textbook Company, Scranton, Pa. Price, 25 cents.*

THIS report of a conference held at Teachers College, Columbia University last summer summarizes discussion of the use of supervised correspondence study to enrich the high-school curriculum.

CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS, *compiled by Timon Covert. Free of charge from the US Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.*

A BRIEF bibliography, listing 60 recent studies of a widely advocated method of reducing school costs and increasing school efficiency.

SOME EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YOUNG CHILD IN THE HOME. *US Office of Education Pamphlet No. 51. Superintendent of Documents, Washington. Price, 5 cents.*

A BOOKLET of simple, practical suggestions, interestingly written, well printed and illustrated and widely useful.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITIZENS' CONFERENCE ON SCHOOL RECOVERY IN PENNSYLVANIA. *Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg.*

A SUMMARY of a two-day discussion of public-school problems from many points of view.

Emergency Training

A THREE-SIDED program is announced by the school of social work organized on the University of Wisconsin campus, in cooperation with the state relief administration. The Wisconsin project is one of 27 similar undertakings planned primarily to provide training for emergency relief workers. At Wisconsin, the school's program includes the regular undergraduate and graduate work in sociology. It also provides a half year's instruction for a group of social workers who have been granted special graduate fellowships by FERA. Their course includes case-work theory, social legislation, public-welfare administration and rural sociology. The third phase of the Wisconsin program is a series of campus short courses in social work. Each of these lasts two weeks, with enrollment of 30 to 40 students from all parts of the state. The emphasis is on practical problems rather than on theoretical aspects of relief. At the university extension center in Milwaukee, some 300 county relief workers are also registered for social-work training courses.

THE US Office of Education offers a list of publications available free or at small cost which supply material for debaters or discussion groups tackling the question of federal aid to education.

A CITIZENS' Committee on Public Schools representing twenty-five organizations has been formed in Philadelphia "to cooperate with school authorities in a helpful and constructive way."

FACULTY delegates from western colleges and universities gathered at Riverside, Cal., December 9 to 14 for the twelfth session of the Institute of World Affairs. Prof. Eliot G. Mears of Stanford University served as director.

THE December issue of the Journal of Educational Sociology will be a special issue on educational planning, edited by Prof. F. Stuart Chapin of the University of Minnesota. "This is not planning for the future but a résumé by distinguished authors of what has already been done." The Journal is sponsored by the Department of Educational Sociology of New York University.

MORE than 97 percent of the student loans made by Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, seem likely to prove sound, according to a recent report in Antioch Notes. In twelve years, 400 loans totalling $69,570 have been made. Of these, 253 have been repaid; 4 have been the subjects of group assessments; 25 are seriously in arrears. "Of the latter individuals, all but three have shown financial integrity interpreted in the light of adverse financial conditions."

MODELLED on the Scandinavian folk schools, the first center of the American Peoples Schools has been opened at the former Denishawn School of the Dance, 67 Stevenson Place, New York City. The school is a residential evening-school for young people who work during the daytime and wish to spend evenings and week-ends in a non-academic kind of education. There are no entrance requirements, grades or diplomas. "Education is for its own sake and is designed to meet the special needs of young adults who are making their major adjustments to life." The first year's program includes informal work in economics and literature, arts and crafts, music, dramatics and dancing.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

UNEMPLOYMENT AND COMMUNITY ACTION

JOANNA C. COLCORD

This department is an emergency information service to public officials and to members, executives and supervisors of citizens' committees. News of interesting developments will be gratefully received by the editors, Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York

RUSSELL H. KURTZ

What About a Permanent Plan?

MUCH has been said and written in recent months about the need for a permanent national welfare set-up to replace the present "emergency" system. It has been generally assumed that the Economic Security Program would make some provision for the long-term regularization of relief. It now appears that this is not likely unless there should be an abrupt reversal of present thinking at Washington.

The FERA has sufficient funds in hand or in sight to carry it through to February when Congress will be expected to provide more: the Act under which it is operating will lapse in May. Some time within the next six months, therefore, the issue of continued and permanent federal relief will come to a head.

If President Roosevelt's recent utterances mean what they seem to, his leadership will undoubtedly be in the direction of an early return of the relief obligation to the states and local communities. He sees unemployment as a temporary evil to be eliminated through recovery, and federal relief as an "emergency" necessity to be discontinued at the earliest possible moment.

Many social workers and economists, on the other hand, fear that the relief load will continue to be unusually heavy for many years to come. They argue that it is the part of realism to give up our "emergency" approach to relief, and urge the immediate preparation of a permanent system in which public works, unemployment insurance, and relief will all be soundly integrated.

Social workers, aware of the many gaps in our traditional system of local welfare services, want federal participation continued in order that a return to the pre-depression chaos in the welfare field may be avoided. They envisage, first, a permanent federal department of public welfare succeeding the present FERA and other federal welfare divisions; second, state welfare departments having an integral relationship to the federal department, in which the present ERAs are to be integrated with the existing welfare departments of the state governments; and third, local administrative units in which the emergency relief functions are to be combined with other local welfare services, under the state welfare departments, into a permanent state-wide governmental system. They see a centralization of policy-making and standard enforcement in federal and state hands with the actual administration of services decentralized into the local units. They look to the federal government for continued financial support of local effort through grants-in-aid. And finally, they anticipate a complete revision of state poor-relief and settlement laws as a necessary corollary to the permanent nationalization of welfare effort. All this, they point out, should be achieved between January, when Congress and forty-four of the state legislatures meet, and May, when the present Federal Emergency Relief Act expires.

Is such a development in the cards at Washington? Apparently not. The talk is all of insurance for the employed and continued public works and emergency relief for the unemployed. With unemployment insurance and public works, the social worker has, of course, no quarrel. He only asks that the continuing welfare and relief problem be not cloaked behind reform measures that will not fully solve it.

The public is likely to see in the social workers' proposal for a permanent national welfare set-up a new drift toward despised bureaucracy, on the one hand, and a perpetuation of "the dole" on the other. There has been considerable comment in recent weeks about the dangers of continued federal relief, with its "unrealistic" approach and its elements of remote control over local preferences (and prejudices); and a resultant determination, at least on the part of the non-relieved middle class, to assist in putting on the brakes. Social work, when it is seen to be advocating a permanent system of welfare services under which the localities will be asked to abdicate a part of their time-honored prerogative of running their own show, will find itself meeting stiff opposition from many quarters. But that is no reason for its giving up without a fight for what it conceives to be the right course.

In a number of states, among them Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Washington, commissions have been appointed to explore the possibilities of turning the State ERAs into permanent departments of public welfare, or of merging them with existing state departments in the welfare field. Social scientists and social work leaders, as well as legislators, are usually included in the memberships of these commissions and in their employed personnel. In states which have the township trustee system, the powerful legislative lobbies which these groups maintain are mustering their forces against the expected reports of the commissions. In some others, the existing departments of public welfare, hitherto concerned only with institutional care, are expressing reluctance to accepting any responsibility for local relief, or are jealously anticipating that any merger with the state ERAs would mean the submergence of their present function and personnel.

Nevertheless some legislation is likely to be introduced in many of the states listed above, and perhaps in others, looking toward consolidation of welfare functions. It is here rather than in Washington that the first attack is likely to occur on the word "temporary." Social workers need to be watchful and active, on their own home grounds, to see that such proposed legislation includes the necessary safeguards to standards, through a good state set-up with supervisory powers over local relief administrations. If and when this goal is achieved in a number of important states, federal leadership in pushing on to a nationalization of the development will have become a necessity, if it has not already been accepted by the Administration. But if Washington waits on scattered state action to force it to accept this responsibility, much valuable time will be lost and the present opportunity may well escape its grasp. The situation seems to most social workers to call for a coordinated drive, to begin at once, on both the federal and state fronts.

Retreat on Work-Relief Front

THE most significant retreat yet made by the FERA from its previous advanced position on wages in work relief occurred November 19, when Mr. Hopkins sent the following notice to all state ERAs:

All previous rules and regulations governing minimum hourly rates of pay are herewith rescinded so that the prevailing rate in the community for the kind of work performed will be the governing factor in determining hourly wage rates hereafter.

Thus, in one terse paragraph, the long fight to key relief wages to New Deal concepts of fair pay, as expressed in NRA minimum standards, has been called off. The contest has been a bitter one, with many employers denouncing the attempt to maintain a 30 cent-per-hour minimum as unrealistic, extravagant, and obstructive to recovery and re-employment. The protests from the South,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

where the "prevailing rate" for common labor is often ten cents or less per hour, have been the most persistent and passionate. Apparently, these forces of "realism in relief" have won this struggle.

The new policy is one more bit of evidence of that "growing conservatism" in federal relief reported in this department in November.

Relief and Disfranchisement

IT may not be generally realized that old laws depriving "paupers" of their civic right still survive in some of the states, and constitute a threat against millions of unemployed people who have been forced to accept public relief. A report from the American Civil Liberties Union says:

The following fourteen states deprive "paupers" of the right to vote, the disqualification being imposed by the state constitution: Delaware, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

In four of these (Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania), the constitutional disfranchisement applies only to paupers receiving institutional aid.

In eleven states paupers are specifically protected by constitutional provisions to the effect that, with respect to residential requirements for the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have lost residence by reason of his absence while kept in any almshouse or other asylum at public expense. These states are: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New York, and Oregon.

It would seem also that in the remaining twenty-three states, which are silent on the point in question, paupers are not disfranchised.

The position of the FERA is that the right of franchise shall not be denied any person because he has received unemployment relief. The President, in a statement to the press on October 17, said:

Under no possible honest conception of the law could a man out of work and willing to work be regarded as a pauper and be denied the privilege of voting. . . . No court in the land would classify the person willing to do work as a pauper. Anyone suggesting such a course would be suggesting a thoroughly un-American procedure.

It would seem appropriate for groups representing social work to join with other local organizations to promote action in the forthcoming legislative sessions looking to the removal of existing discriminations against relief recipients.

Ickes on Public Works

PWA Administrator Ickes recently challenged the nation not to "sulk in its tent when there is work to be done." This is the time, he believes, to push an expanded program of public works:

The program which we began eighteen months ago has, I honestly think, cleared an enormous amount of ground for an attempt to apply a new public-works program to our unemployment problem on as large a scale as we may choose. Much heart-breaking effort has had to be put into spade work of which we are only now beginning to enjoy the benefits. Public works have not as yet been provided in sufficient volume to overcome the depression. Careful studies are now being made of the possibility of enlarging the program in a continuous effort to take men from relief and put them into industry.

Administrator Ickes sees five major possibilities for advantageous large-scale public employment:

1. *Rural electrification.* By opening up a tremendous market for the sale of electrical equipment and appliances, rural electrification would probably prove more regenerative per dollar spent than any other type of project which could be undertaken.
2. *Grade-crossing elimination.* This is a type of work which can be widely distributed over the country, can be undertaken even in the northern winter period, and can employ a large proportion of comparatively unskilled labor in field work.
3. *Housing.* A housing program has almost infinite possibilities and is so near the hearts of the average American that I am sure sufficient enthusiasm could be generated for it to push it over.
4. *Transcontinental highway.* I have heard plans for a transcontinental highway which would capture the imagination of any believer in the country's future, a four-lane road stretching across the country, avoiding all congested city areas, uninterrupted by any grade crossing.
5. *Conservation of natural resources.* Flood, drought erosion and reforestation work are important, how fundamentally important to the welfare of the nation we have only begun to perceive.

The administrator confesses his impatience with the argument that the nation cannot afford useful public works, when the manpower to build those works would otherwise be wasted and unused. "An individual who does not work has no income, and by the selfsame reasoning a nation that does not work can have no income. I can see wealth and income only in terms of work."

In the Middle West

THE Governor's Unemployment Relief Commission of *Indiana* has employed a travelling extension secretary to give courses in elementary case work to visitors and case aides who can qualify for credit at the state university. Sessions are held weekly in five centers in the northern part of the state. Next semester, the process will be repeated in the southern counties.

The *Kansas* ERC secured the passage of a law at the last legislature setting standards for county poor commissioners. Since the KERC subsidizes local salaries from federal funds, it is able to approve or disapprove the appointment of poor commissioners. A "flying squadron" from the ERC office, called the district audit staff, makes quick local surveys or demonstrations, or assists a new county poor commissioner in getting work started.

A leisure time activities program is to be put on in rural regions as well as cities, cooperating with the homestead rehabilitation program (see The Survey, August 1934, page 256.) Plans are being formed to extend homestead rehabilitation to the cities and towns through a combination of subsistence gardens, production-for-use, and barter.

The State Relief Commission of *Ohio* has assigned a home economist to work with the Transient Bureau. Former food costs of 35 to 50 cents per man per day have been reduced to a range of 14 to 26 cents, with no loss of variety or adequacy of diet. A special camp of the farm colony order for elderly, partially handicapped homeless men has been established at Brinkhaven, O., and another at Chagrin Falls for homeless boys from 17 to 24 years old who are state, not transient service, responsibilities.

A system of local complaint and adjustment committees has been established in *Ohio* heading up to a department in the SERC under Ned J. Boggs, director of the Public Service Division. This division is also in charge of repatriation (not deportation) of dependent aliens. A manual of instructions has been issued on this subject, containing concise directions and sample forms, including a set especially devised for use in repatriating Mexican citizens.

(For Ohio's Production Unit program, see page 371.)

Cash Relief

THE *Cuyahoga County, Ohio* Relief Administration is experimenting with cash relief in three districts. One district which began the program last May, now has 93 percent of its relief families on cash; the second, which began last August, about 25 percent. The third district, which began November 1, has placed 350 out of its 3200 families on cash. In only ten cases has it been necessary to withdraw the privilege because of misuse of funds. Cash allowances cover food, clothing, electric light, and gas, and household necessities. Coal is separately provided, and rent (except for furnished rooms) must be directly contracted with the landlord under the terms of Ohio's Annat ("indigent tenant") Act. (See The Survey, October 1933, page 361.)

An analysis of 516 families not on the cash payroll in the first district in May showed the following reasons:

Twenty-five were not given cash relief because during their previous contact with the CCRA or Associated Charities they had demonstrated their inability to handle money successfully.

Thirty-two expressed a preference for grocery orders, either because the head of the family could not handle cash—perhaps because of alcoholism—or because they distrusted the working out of the cash plan.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

One hundred and thirty-three had some irregular income or part-time work which made it impossible to work out a cash allowance long enough in advance of the period to be covered.

One hundred and thirteen did not receive cash relief for miscellaneous reasons, such as: plans for moving within the month, hospitalization, pending award of a Mother's Pension or Soldiers and Sailors Relief.

Two hundred and thirteen were taken off relief rolls in the month.

The plan is considered to be working out successfully, and there is little necessity of supplementary allowances because the cash grant has been spent before the end of the period allowed for. Only two clients have refused work relief in preference to cash grants, both on the plea that the latter would give them more time to look for real work. On September 1, the staff of the CCRA submitted urgent recommendations to the county committee that cash relief be extended as speedily as possible to the remaining districts.

In *Milwaukee*, on the other hand, a growing sentiment for the introduction of cash relief was seriously blocked recently by a statement of local welfare officials that costs would increase 44 percent if cash relief were to be introduced. This conclusion, it was reported, was based on studies of the cash system in Boston, New York, Baltimore, Washington and Cleveland. The issue has gone to the county board for a decision, with slight chances of the cash proposal being approved at this time.

Moving with dramatic suddenness, the *Los Angeles* County ERA on November 1 swung its entire direct-relief roll of 45,000 cases over to a cash-relief basis. This move was made in the course of a complete reorganization of the county's relief program and personnel. Ellis O. Braught, former director of the *Ohio* Relief Commission, who was named Los Angeles County director in October, announced the new policy under which checks are issued weekly, supplanting the part cash, part order system previously in effect.

For the average four-in-family relief case, the county has been giving a maximum of $15 per month for rent and $16 in food orders. Thus, the weekly checks will, at first, be in amounts up to $8 for families of four persons, and between $6 to $7 for smaller families.

The announcement was qualified by the statement that "the ERA would furnish the relief checks until January 1 and perhaps longer." The new policy was presented as a device for cutting red tape and "for keeping people from going hungry."

Small Town Industry

THE success of the rural rehabilitation program hinges, in large measure, upon the provision of some kind of cash employment to supplement the "in kind" income which subsistence farmers will be able to dig out for themselves. (See this department for October.) The RRD recognizes that "there must be employment," adding, "Where that employment will come from, how it will be organized and supported, constitutes one of the most serious public problems before America today."

The *Kansas* ERC has gone on record against too hasty approval of work-relief projects devised to assist in setting up small local industries. It has established the requirement that all such proposals must be accompanied by a brief showing, among other things:

The present and possible markets and outlets for the proposed products, with statements from state and national associations of the particular industry.

Statements of the availability of raw materials, the availability of properly qualified personnel, or more especially the possibilities of training men and women who are now on work relief to become properly qualified personnel for the operation of the industry.

A statement by local business and professional men that they want the industry opened and that they are ready and willing to finance the capital outlay; that they would rent this capital to the relief administration, which would in turn employ, with the approval of the local owners, a well-qualified superintendent whose business it would be to initiate the industry, train the personnel (to be selected from the relief rolls) and get the industry on a sound economic basis.

An agreement that, just as soon as the owners of the industry are willing to take over and employ the newly trained work-relief personnel, the relief administration should turn the operation of the industry over to the owners.

That the products of the industry, during the time it is being operated as a work-relief project, will be such as are needed among relief clients, and that such commodities will not be offered for sale to the public.

It will be interesting to observe how many local investors will be attracted by this proposal.

Commodities

THE FERA has issued a bulletin, Commodity Distribution Procedure, which points out that state ERA commodity divisions will need to recognize general types of commodities as follows:

1. Surplus commodities received from and distributed under the direction of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.
2. Surplus commodities purchased (usually from local surpluses) under FSRC purchase authority with funds earmarked by the FERA for the specific purpose, or purchased under FSRC purchase authority with general relief funds under a reimbursement agreement.
3. Surplus commodities received by the state ERA from the AAA and other sources.
4. Commodities secured from ERA Works Divisions production projects.
5. Surplus commodities secured from commercial plants operated under state contract.
6. General relief commodities purchased in quantity for issuance as direct relief (including purchases from self-help cooperatives and rural rehabilitation clients or groups.)
7. Commodities purchased from general relief funds for processing on ERA works division production projects.

It also should be noted that commodities covered by items 1, 2, and 3 above, may be acquired either for direct distribution to recipients or for processing on ERA works division production projects or in commercial plants under state contracts.

Canned food, bedding and clothing produced in ERA work shops, included in classification No. 4, have constituted a substantial part of the total volume of commodities handled and, according to some observers, may be expected to increase in the future if relief needs continue so large.

Rural Study

NINE hundred rural families on relief in eight counties or groups of counties in *Wisconsin* were recently surveyed by the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the state ERA. Information obtained from case records and from case workers was checked and analyzed by the RRD office. According to the best judgment of the two groups participating in the study, the following situation prevails:

Fifty percent of the households on relief are there due to the inability of the head to find work. Six percent receive aid because they are "unable to work" or because they are "working but have insufficient income."

Less than half the households on relief are qualified to operate subsistence farms. One fifth are suited to achieve partial subsistence on small plots. One sixth would be able to undertake commercial farming.

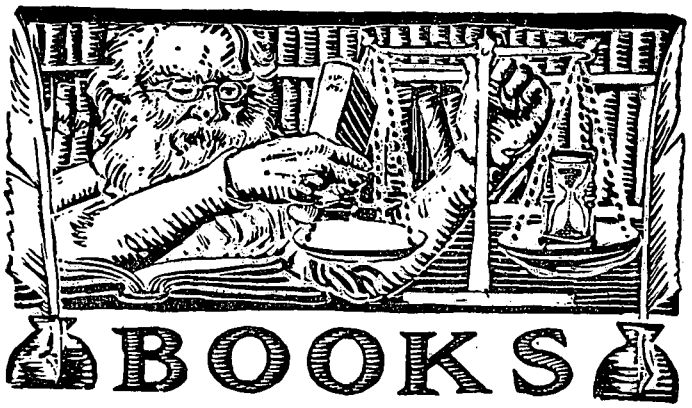
One in ten of the cases need temporary aid only. Three in ten need temporary aid and new capital. Three in ten need temporary aid and temporary supervision. Two in ten need temporary aid and constant supervision. One in ten needs continuous aid and some supervision.

It is apparent from this study that not every rural relief recipient is a potential farmer or homesteader. The country no less than the city knows what weekly payrolls and the lack of them mean.

Approved Bond Issues

NEW bond issues for unemployment relief aggregating $105 million were approved by the voters of several states in the November elections. *New York* State voters overwhelmingly supported the $40 million proposal presented to them, thus insuring continued federal aid throughout 1935. In *California* a $24 million issue was approved for unemployment relief in addition to a $30 million issue for veterans' aid. *Illinois* approved a flotation of $30 million to retire a series of emergency relief notes issued during the past year. *New Jersey* voters ordered a $10 million relief bond issue while *Rhode Island* fell in line with one for $1 million.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Three Volumes of Cold Facts

THE SOCIAL SURVEY OF MERSEYSIDE, *edited by D. Caradog Jones. In 3 volumes. Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd., London, England.*

THIS massive, three-volume survey of Liverpool, and its adjacent territory lying along the river Mersey follows the tradition of the Booth survey of London, and of the Pittsburgh Survey in that it does not undertake to make a contribution to theoretical sociology, but has the practical purpose of endeavoring to further social reform.

Along what line shall this endeavor proceed? The first step, it is said in the survey, "is to get some idea of the nature and extent of the problems to be solved." As this is worked out, the first volume gives the geographic, historical and demographic background of the area studied, then facts about families in the home as to economic status and housing conditions, bringing into view as the main problems here overcrowding and poverty, then an account of the evolution of municipal housing in Liverpool. The second volume is devoted to a detailed examination of the industrial character of Merseyside, in which the one specific problem emerging is unemployment; and in the third, groups of the population are studied which offer special problems familiar to everyone, such as infants, school children, adolescents, families without a male head, pensioners, the deaf and dumb, the blind, the mentally deficient, the physically defective, the destitute, prefaced by a brief account of the social services afforded them.

"Problems" imply some sort of evaluation of conditions as "good" or "bad," according to a standard, either assumed or definitely stated. In this survey less attention is paid to standards than in the later American surveys, and no attempt is made to present systematic recommendations. "It is left to others," it is said, "to decide how bad conditions can be changed although recommendations are, on occasion, proffered."

Its principal contribution to standards is the working out of a "poverty line" on the basis of the cost of necessaries of living, and a standard of overcrowding, taking into account age and sex in the joint occupancy of rooms. To the American reader the proportion of the population studied in this survey—a working-class group—found below the poverty line seems surprisingly small. This is because the poverty line established by this survey is astonishingly low, and this fact must be kept in mind when the book is read.

In the discussion of the various topics interesting statistical correlations are made, but again we must be on our guard, this time against accepting the correlation of two variables at a time as a proof of causation, as the survey is more or less inclined to do. The survey ends with a chapter on differential fertility, which unfortunately does not make use of up-to-date methods of measuring fertility, in particular those worked out by Kuczynski in Germany.

The value of this survey would have been much enhanced had some vigorous recommendations of a comprehensive character been made, and a campaign for action taken up as an integral part of the survey's program. No doubt the mere showing of facts has an effect, even without definite standards, without systematic recommendations, but there ought at least to be some electricity in the atmosphere to give them some little tingle of emotion. The attitude of this survey may be characterized as deprecating and even acquiescent, rather than otherwise. It does not even back up its own standards vigorously. Apologies are made for setting the poverty line so high. Unemployment is given as the main cause of poverty, but "the greater part of the present unemployment" it says "is the result of world conditions which—failing international statesmanship—only time can remedy." The smaller part is said to be due chiefly to personal shortcomings of the unemployed, resulting from a combination of bad environment and poor heredity, and this class is growing more rapidly than the better population groups, through a higher differential fertility, as calculated in the survey. Some improvement in housing, the continuance of the present social services seem to be about all that the survey can suggest by way of remedy.

It all seems pretty hopeless, and even a generous indignation that might kindle in some one a desire to try at least to do something is lacking in the survey. The present reviewer cannot but contrast, in this respect, these three ponderous tomes about Merseyside with the one half of one chapter devoted to its principal city in Priestley's English Journey. Here is essential truth even within these narrow limits. And here is also color, warmth and a stimulus to action sharper and stronger than the whole survey of Merseyside affords. It is suggested that each copy of the Merseyside Survey sent out be accompanied by a reprint of Priestley's half chapter.

New York School of Social Work KATE HOLLADAY CLAGHORN

A Corrective Pill

YOUR CHILD IS NORMAL. The Psychology of Young Childhood, *by Grace Adams, Ph.D. Covici-Friede. 237 pp. Price $2 postpaid of The Survey.*

APPARENTLY wearied by the large amount of stress given to so-called problem children, Dr. Adams has turned her attention to the great mass of youngsters who are not pathologically deviates from that abstraction called the norm. Her viewpoint is rather that of the *laissez-faire* system, namely, that life in general has to be taken as it eventuates and that generally speaking most children will turn out satisfactorily if they are not subjected to too many restraints, denials, theories and cramping over-solicitudes. Her general mode of approach is a sort of *reductio ad absurdum* of anything that approaches a standardized practice.

In many ways, this book is a wholesome reaction to the dogmatic and radical theories which are destined to shackle parents even more than youth during the period of their education and supervision. It is what a medical man would characterize as a corrective pill, which many people might take with personal benefit—and this does not exclude social workers. IRA S. WILE, M.D.

New York City

Intrastate Wanderers

THE MIGRATORY WORKER AND FAMILY LIFE. *by Marion Hathway. University of Chicago Press. 240 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a study of family groups, consisting of one or both parents accompanied by children, which have made two or more migrations during one calendar year in the course of the chief wage-earner's employment. The area chosen for the study was the state of Washington where major industries seem to require the presence of such family groups a few weeks here, a month or two there, earning barely enough to exist on through the berry and clam seasons, laying up enough in the apple districts to carry over the workless months until it is time to start out on the road again. Entering school late each year, moving to a second or a third school before the term is over, being always the new child without friends in the neighborhood, probably results in something more destructive than the mere retardation in school grade. Most of the adults never vote although they are citizens, few feel welcome in local communities although they spend as well as earn their money in the neighborhood. Living in unscreened shacks or in hot dirty tents with inadequate water or sanitary conveniences, home life at what we like to call an American standard can scarcely be said to exist. Dr. Hathway carefully considers attempts which have been made to better the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

conditions which she so graphically describes and she indicates how some other states have made real progress.

A relatively small fraction of these families come to the attention of social agencies and in the past there has been only the locally supported agency, interested solely in aiding those who belong in the community. Now there is federal aid for transients which should develop into a permanent program, but in this particular study it was found that most of the families in need belonged within the state and would therefore not be eligible for federal aid for transients under present definitions. The need remains for building up a state department of public welfare which, like that of Massachusetts or New York, will give adequate attention to the so-called "intrastate case."

G. ELEANOR KIMBLE
University of California

Leaders in Social Research

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL—DECENNIAL REPORT 1923–1933. *Copies may be obtained on request from The Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York City.*

THIS report is a record of achievement. From a humble origin as a Committee on Research of the American Political Science Association, the Social Science Research Council has developed and expanded its activities until now it occupies a unique position of leadership in research in the social sciences. In a decade of operation it has appointed a set of forty-two committees covering such diverse topics as Government Statistics and Information Services, Industry and Trade, Crime, Personality and Culture, Social Aspects of Medicine, Chicago World's Fair and many others. The Council in 1933–34 appointed eighteen research fellows for work in Austria, England, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Sweden and the United States. In addition, forty-three grants-in-aid were awarded for the purpose of assisting mature scholars to bring to completion projects already under way.

But the most vitally significant part of this report is the record of the gradual evolution of the Council's program of research. The academic viewpoint was dominant at first, as shown by the conclusions of the group as to research needs: "first, that larger opportunity in the way of time was needed for students of government to carry on inquiries of a fundamental nature; and second, that adequate provision should be made for the publication of results of scientific research of a type that do not possess immediate commercial value."

The next step in the development occurred when the Committee on Problems and Policy laid down three recommendations concerning Council policy in relation to research: first, not to undertake investigations directly, other than preliminary studies; second, to deal only with such problems as involve two or more disciplines; and third, to serve only as a clearing-house in matters of research.

But, while stressing the vital role of the individual in research, the Council gradually came to the point of view that more coordinated work was needed. In 1929 the objectives were restated, and new emphasis was placed on such functions as the improvement of research organization, development of research personnel, and improvement of research methods. Most important of all, the Council determined that in relation to research projects it would concentrate its efforts in a few fields of investigation, carefully planned in advance. This, in the words of the report itself, was:

> An abandonment of the practice of selecting the apparently most promising of the miscellaneous proposals presented to the Council, in favor of the formulation of thoroughly considered programs of coherent research centered on a limited number of major problems found susceptible of investigation.

One final step remained to be taken, and on this the decision was made in 1933, namely, to take up for consideration public and social problems of immediate pressing importance. It was decided "not to avoid current issues by reason of their generally controversial character but rather to give weight to the promise of particular research to contribute to an understanding of contemporary questions." The significance of this declaration after years of experimentation in research can scarcely be overemphasized. It is the

BOOKS THAT LIVE ON FOR THE SOCIAL WORKER

Birth Control Without Contraceptives
THE RHYTHM
OF STERILITY AND FERTILITY IN WOMEN

Discussion of the Physiological, Practical and Ethical Aspects of the Discoveries of Drs. K. Ogino (Japan) and H. Knaus (Austria) Regarding the Periods When Conception is Impossible and When Possible.

By LEO J. LATZ, M.D., LL.D.
60th Thousand $1.00 per copy
at bookstores or from
LATZ FOUNDATION
1242 Republic Building Chicago, Illinois
Write your name and address on a postal card, mail it to us and we will send you our FREE PAMPHLET

NEW ALIGNMENTS
BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES
by LINTON B. SWIFT

A discussion of the place of public and private family agencies in a community program: the problem of subsidies . . . the public agency as the agent of a *majority*, and the private of a *minority* . . . the present period of transition and its implications for the future for both public and private agencies.

With a detailed application of these principles and problems to the agencies in a given situation . . .

80 pages *50 cents a copy* *10 copies $4.00*

FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
130 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Personal Problems for Men and Women
BY KARL M. BOWMAN

This book endeavors to present in a simple and understandable fashion the important theories with regard to human behavior, and then tries to apply these to the practical problems of adult life. Various physical factors are discussed such as the nervous system, the glands of internal secretion, and physical disease. The role of the instincts and emotions is next considered, and methods of dealing with mental conflict are suggested. $1.00

SURVEY BOOK DEPARTMENT
112 EAST 19TH STREET NEW YORK

Is your community equipped to supply scientific MEDICAL ADVICE IN BIRTH CONTROL?
Can a mother, overburdened with a large family, secure the contraceptive advice she so urgently needs?
Are the workers in your charitable organizations able to secure this vital service for families under their care?
The American Birth Control League offers you, without charge, its assistance in organizing such service in your community. For information write to
THE AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE
689 Madison Avenue New York City

LITERARY SERVICES Special articles, theses, speeches prepared. Prompt scholarly service; modest rates. AUTHOR'S RESEARCH BUREAU, 516 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SUBSCRIBE HERE
Survey Midmonthly—Monthly—$3.00
Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19th St., New York
Name..... Address..... 12-15-34

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

answer to those who maintain that social scientists are unwilling to deal with the pressing problems of every-day life. Not only did the Council thus state its policy, it also proceeded to act upon it.

At the request of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Council has sponsored research relating to urgent problems confronting the national government in the present emergency, especially by the appointment, in cooperation with the American Statistical Association, of a Committee on Government Statistics and Information Services, charged with responsibility for advising various federal departments on the reorganization and improvement of their statistical work.

Pennsylvania School of Social Work EWAN CLAGUE

The Worker's Equilibrium

THE HUMAN PROBLEMS OF AN INDUSTRIAL CIVILIZATION, *by Elton Mayo. Macmillan. 194 pp. Price $2 postpaid of The Survey.*

DR. MAYO'S approach to his subject is not that of the psychologist who conceives an individual as primarily a physical-neural mechanism fairly definitely responsive to definite stimuli, but that of an experimental psychoanalyst concerned with work relations, who believes that "problems of human equilibrium and effort are not completely contained within the area controlled by factory organization and executive policy." The point of view is that of total situation. The individual worker's output is determined not only by conditions at the work-place, but also by total factory conditions, total local community conditions, and the conditions imposed by total industrial organization. Likewise psychological factors such as fatigue, monotony and morale are not simple in characteristics; they are, as it were, compounds of influences from the total situation. Security, self-determination, well-being, adjustment, play a more fundamental part in output than do hours of work, rest periods, lunches and the like. Because Dr. Mayo is the pioneer in the United States in respect of this viewpoint, this first statement in book form of the result of his researches is important. Not so satisfactory are the closing chapters, wherein are speculations concerning government and the social order. The author appears to believe the present economic structure and processing is satisfactory, provided there were an "administrative elite" thoroughly informed concerning physiologic, psychologic, biochemical, anthropological, medical and other characteristics of individuality. Could the present economic society survive the emergence of such an elite?

The Taylor Society H. S. PERSON

RUDIMENTS OF SOCIOLOGY, *by E. J. Ross. Bruce. 303 pp. Price $1.44 postpaid of The Survey.*

A GENERAL text for secondary schools prepared "with care to lay a foundation in the way of Catholic principles and philosophies and an appreciation of them."

MOTHERS' GUIDE WHEN SICKNESS COMES, *by Roger H. Dennett, M.D. and Edward T. Wilkes, M.D. Doubleday Doran. 400 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE authoritative names of the authors and the clear, practical and concise nature of this manual will recommend it to mothers and others concerned with children.

HOW YOU CAN GET A JOB, *by Glenn L. Gardiner. Harpers. 188 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a simple, practical, encouraging book of suggestions for both experienced and inexperienced job-hunters in business and industry. It is written in question-and-answer form by a successful business executive.

INTRODUCTION TO RURAL SOCIOLOGY, *by Charles Russell Hoffer, Ph.D. Farrar and Rinehart. 500 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE revision of a text first published in 1930. To keep abreast of changes in rural life is breathless business these days, but Professor Hoffer has made a gallant effort with recent statistics, the amplifications of many of his chapters and the addition of three new ones, Rural Children, Rural Youth and Rural Leaders. The impact of rural economics on rural life in the past few years remains outside his framework.

COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Davis Objects

TO THE EDITOR: John A. Fitch in The Survey earlier this year (July 1934, page 232) charges me with lapses from careful research in my book, Labor and Steel. Specifically, he denies that the steel industry in the past was characterized by "a relatively slow pace."

From Mr. Fitch's book, The Steel Workers (1910), we learn that: 1. The most effective methods of speeding up were bullyragging by foremen (page 187) and cutting piece rates (page 189); 2. Speed of operations in the blast furnace and open-hearth departments and to some extent in the rolling mills was not very great (page 191.) We also learn that the men working by the piece did not drive themselves as hard as they might. F. W. Taylor later showed that bullyragging by foremen is not the most effective method of speeding up. Taylorism in the heavy industry today makes the earlier pace look slow by comparison. Mr. Fitch is refuted by his own evidence.

Mr. Fitch upholds the statement (Pittsburgh Survey) that it was the policy of the US Steel Corporation to "standardize pay for unskilled labor, and hold to it in good times and bad." Yet the Pittsburgh Survey itself reported a current alteration in the common labor rate! One wonders what Mr. Fitch thinks of US Steel's wage policy since 1920.

I must confess I was shocked to find Mr. Fitch defending the steel corporations' "welfare" policy in practically their own words. My point of view differs from his, but at least I was fair. I quoted the corporations on "welfare" to show what their motives really were. If there have been "lapses from careful research," it is not I who am guilty. HORACE B. DAVIS

New York City

TO THE EDITOR: If there is any reader with sufficiently insatiable curiosity I suggest that he look up my review of Mr. Davis's book and judge it for himself. On the question of whether the pace in the steel industry was slow or otherwise before the War or, at any rate, what I thought of it in those days, the record seems to be reasonably clear. If Mr. Davis will read the whole of page 191 of my book, The Steel Workers, which he cites above, he will find this concluding sentence: "The result of it all is a system of speeding, unceasing and relentless, seldom equaled in any industry, in any time." JOHN A. FITCH

New York City

Relief and Strikes

TO THE EDITOR: Mr. Myers' article in The Survey of October merits very careful consideration. Is it ethically right for members of church and welfare organizations to aid strikers openly using violence and intimidation to effect their ends?

A recent article by Sidney and Beatrice Webb comments, "In England, as in every other country, . . . combinations of unlettered workmen have made all sorts of mistakes, including everywhere a longer or shorter period of violence and intimidation."

It would seem that unionism in our country is now going through this period of "violence and intimidation." Of this Mr. Myers' own statement that he was on his way "to preach the funeral sermon for six strikers killed on the picket line," is evidence. An article in the November Atlantic states: "Every strike is accompanied by picketing and rioting. Workers who would continue to work are intimidated by strong-arm methods." The textile strike was, in fact, called, not because the strikers were driven "to a desperate stand by their sense of injustice," as Mr. Myers states, but because union leaders wished to show their power, and attempt-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ed to win recruits for the union by the coercion of flying squadrons.

Mr. Myers' sympathy for the strikers was perhaps justified, but the misery of these strikers also justified the men who did not want to strike in remaining at work, and in resenting the attempt to make them plunge their own families into similar misery. They had the right to decide whether to strike or to work. It was natural for them to resist the coercion of the flying squadrons, exactly as you and I and Mr. Myers would resist coercion in like case.

My sympathy is for the man who wished to continue working to support his family rather than for those who would coerce him into striking.

THOMAS CONYNGTON
Upper Montclair, N. J.

TO THE EDITOR: Replying to my good friend, Mr. Conyngton, I would say that: I am against all violence by either side and made this clear in every statement I made during the strike. Relief for strikers' families reduces the hazard of desperation and violence which arises from hunger and suffering. My personal observations, particularly in the South last winter and during the strike, made it clear to me that the strike was caused by unrest due to conditions and the impossibility of adjusting grievances through the old Board (which was abolished by recommendation of the President's committee.) The pressure came from southern delegates at the union convention in August. Before the walk-out, the union leaders accepted the invitation of the National Labor Relations Board to confer under its auspices with the employers in an effort to avoid the strike. The employers refused to attend such a conference.

If the basic issue of the right of workers to organize and deal through their own representatives had been freely granted by employers in this industry, there need have been no strike. While the entire power of state governments with militia, sheriffs, etc., was used to protect the right of a non-union man to work if he wished, the equally legal right of workers to join unions had been denied by employers, and no comparable government guarantees have been afforded union men in their rights of collective bargaining. While I do not approve of violence by strikers, neither do I approve of economic intimidation of workers by employers. It has been a too common practice for employers to oppose unionization by threats or discharge of workers, depriving them of their very ability to provide food for their families. This, also, must be classed as violent coercion, although it is done quietly by mill managements, and the public does not know about it.

JAMES MYERS

TO THE EDITOR: The articles appearing in The Survey are usually more accurate than those appearing in other sections of the press. However, the article, Relief for Strikers by James Myers, is not up to your usual standard of fair play and accuracy.

First, Honea Path is in South Carolina and not Georgia.

Second, a statement credited to "a labor editor" says: "It is our observation that the distribution of local relief is controlled in a very large degree by local influences. . . . It has come to our attention during the present strike of the textile workers that persons on relief rolls have had their names removed therefrom because of one or more close relatives participating in the strike. This is a well-nigh universal practice in South Carolina and Georgia and in the mill sections of North Carolina."

I cannot speak for the Carolinas, but of my own personal knowledge from close contact with this problem in Georgia during the strike I know these statements are untrue. Such statements are an unjust reflection upon the relief administration of Georgia, which attempted to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the relief program. The actions of many mill and state and county officials cannot be condemned too harshly—but this does not apply to the federal relief administration.

O. E. PETRY
Secretary-Treasurer, Georgia Federation of Labor

TO THE EDITOR: Placing Honea Path in Georgia instead of South Carolina was a typographical error, rather than an evidence of geographical ignorance. The article was necessarily based on evidence at hand which included the letter quoted from the labor editor. In any case no reflection was involved on the federal relief administration whose policy was clearly quoted in the article.

JAMES MYERS

The Youth Congress

TO THE EDITOR: Referring to your editorial on the First American Youth Congress, in the September issue of The Survey:

Without the efforts of Miss Ilma in raising funds the Congress would not have been held. Unless she had provided the outline of a program, speakers, and the chairmen for discussion groups, the Congress would have had no framework on which to stand. Any practical organizer would have gone about the task essentially as Miss Ilma did—with a few exceptions in the hastily-prepared rules governing the Congress, which the insurgents made too much of, and which could have been modified without difficulty if the Washington Square group had been sincere. That they were not. That they were willing to wreck the Congress unless they could jettison all Miss Ilma's work and run the show themselves, appeared clear to the majority of those who stuck by the organizers, willing to pay the moving spirit of the whole movement the courtesy usually due to one who has pioneered the way.

It is not true that the so-called "conservative" Congress "passed a resolution in opposition to the child-labor amendment". The actual resolution reads: "(1) That this Congress is opposed to detrimental child labor, and, (2) That this Congress favors the adoption of uniform child-labor laws among the several states except insofar as the same may affect conditions peculiarly local."

The general picture of the right-wing Congress presented by your article errs in failing to give it credit for the liberal tenor of its most important resolutions and in disparaging the size of the group that eventually participated in the Congress as set up by Miss Ilma's group.

That group is now energetically raising money and otherwise preparing for the Second American Youth Congress. The insurgents have an able and sincere continuation chairman in Elizabeth Read, and I fervently advocate that before the second Congress is held the two groups put personal bitternesses aside and seek the common meeting-ground that I know exists between them.

HARRY MCGUIRE
Chairman, Advisory Board, American Youth Congress

'Ware of Jersey Justice

TO THE EDITOR: I appreciate your giving editorial space to my "recent unpleasantness" in New Jersey (see Hazardous Occupation, The Survey, October 1934, page 319.) I seriously believe that the Lindbergh Kidnapping Act, as it now stands, should be read carefully by all social workers both in and out of New Jersey. At present any social worker runs the risk of being arrested as a kidnapper if she takes a child under fourteen years of age into New Jersey for a vacation, or even for a motor ride, unless she has with her legal proof that she has a right to take the child into that state. If by chance she should travel through two or three counties, she should realize that she may have two or three warrants issued for her arrest and be in the embarrassing position of having to be in two or three places at the same time for a "hearing." In spite of our new skills in social work, I assure you this is rather a hard thing to do.

The social worker also runs the risk of being judged guilty before she is heard and of having the story published as front page news from coast to coast. As one magistrate said to me—"since the Lindbergh case, New Jersey takes kidnapping very seriously." The strangest part of it all is that the "kidnapper" may not be allowed to say one word in her defense. Lawyers, friends and even strangers have to get her out of her fix if they can. I was arrested twice in nine days as a "kidnapper" and in addition had two "search and seizure" warrants issued.

EVALYN T. CAVIN
Executive Secretary, Mothers Assistance Fund, Philadelphia

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GOSSIP: of People and Things

Stumped

ONE of our scouts brought in this one from the editorial office of Today. A woman writer, well known to readers of The New Yorker, was looking for a job. "And what," queried the interviewing editor, teetering back in his chair, "what is your social point of view?" "You'd have thought," reported our scout, "that she'd been hit with a brick. She just sat there. Finally she got up. 'Well,' sez she, 'I guess I'll have to think that one over. I'll be back next week.'"

THE trustees of Tuskegee Institute are facing the hard task of finding a successor to Robert R. Moton, outstanding American, educator and statesman, who has resigned the presidency after nineteen years as head of the college founded by Booker T. Washington. President Moton's retirement, effective at the end of the current academic year, marks the completion of forty-five years in educational work, twenty-five at Hampton Institute and the remainder at Tuskegee.

ROSE PORTER, for several years with the Family Welfare Association of America, has gone to Denver as relief director for the FERA and executive director of the Bureau of Charities, succeeding Eunice Robinson.

FRIENDS of Arthur E. Bostwick, veteran librarian of St. Louis, gave him a dinner party recently to celebrate his twenty-five years as the head of the Public Library.

"IT is peculiarly appropriate that from the group of Pueblo artists and craftsmen should come the winner of the Indian Achievement Medal for this year. The pueblos are small communities, and San Ildefonso by no means one of the larger, yet these pueblos . . . have claims to artistic achievement that few communities anywhere can boast." So saying, W. Carson Ryan, director of education for the Indian Service, presented the medal of the Indian Council Fire of Chicago to Marie Martinez "whose beautiful black pottery is known wherever art objects are known and treasured."

ELLEN NATHALIE MATTHEWS, with years of social research experience behind her, heads up the study, Youth in New York City, 1930–34, recently undertaken by the Welfare Council.

BART ANDRESS has resigned as director of finance and extension of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

THE Carnegie Corporation has made a grant of $17,000 to the University of California toward the support of a study of bureaucracy to be conducted by Robert A. Brady, associate professor of economics.

WE don't know where the story started or even if it's true, but this is the way Mary Routzahn heard it at the Illinois State Conference. A small-town relief worker found herself completely flattened out when an applicant, who up to that time had taken no part in the conversation, said heatedly, "Now don't you try to pull any Mary Richmond stuff on me." Returning to the office she passed on the tid-bit to her supervisor. "Mary Richmond, Mary Richmond?" puzzled that worthy, "and who is Mary Richmond?"

AMONG the new faculty appointments at Connecticut College is that of Chase Going Woodhouse, valued Survey author, who will combine research with teaching as part-time professor of social science. Mrs. Woodhouse has been director of the Institute of Women's Professional Relations at the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina.

NEWCOMER on the board of directors of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness is Dr. Edward Jackson of Denver and on the board of editors of the quarterly, Sight-Saving Review, Dr. Percy W. Cobb of Washington University, St. Louis. George C. Clark of New York has been elected treasurer succeeding the late George Blagden.

WAYLAND D. TOWNER, recently with the New York TERA, and before that an associate director of the American Social Hygiene Association, is now associate director of the Welfare Federation of Maplewood and the Oranges, succeeding Bent Taylor.

LET'S Have More Action, by Kay Jackson, is a new addition to the pamphlet literature of the times—to encourage President Roosevelt to go further left, "thereby avoiding government by force and murder called Fascism." Ten cents from Ray S. Kellogg, Box 343, Norwalk, Ohio. The first of the series, Let's Have Action, was sold out in June.

THE University of Denver has been awarded by FIDAC, the inter-allied veterans' organization, its educational medal for distinguished service in promoting international goodwill and understanding. The University generously credits this honor to the work of Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, executive director since its establishment ten years ago, of the Foundation for the Advancement of Social Sciences, under which was developed a series of programs presented at fortnightly luncheons and seminars with speakers distinguished in world affairs discussing national and international problems in the field of diplomacy, politics, law and science.

THE New York School of Social Work opened its thirty-seventh year with a record enrollment of 710 students, and at that it accepted only about half of those who applied. For the complete two-year course of academic and field work the registrants are necessarily limited to 175. The enrollment includes students from practically every state in the union, eight from Porto Rico and one each from China, Honolulu and France. A large number of the students this year have had experience in public-welfare agencies. Forty of them are on fellowships provided by the FERA. So great is the demand for courses for workers employed in public-relief agencies in and around New York that for the first time in its history the school is holding night classes.

THE National Urban League announces its annual competitive examination for fellowships in social work for Negro students. Probably three awards will be made. Applicants must be graduates or candidates for graduation from accredited colleges, and must have filed their application before February 15. The examination will be held in March. For full information and application forms address T. Arnold Hill at the League's office, 1133 Broadway, New York.

THE Social Work Publicity Council, 130 East 22 Street, New York, has collected forty-six recent newspaper editorials interpreting social work and published them under the title, Editorial Opinion and Social Work (25 cents.)

LOUISE McGUIRE, lately instructor in case work at the National Catholic School of Social Service, has been appointed director of social work in the Children's Court, Washington, D. C.

Doings in Michigan

HARRIET COMSTOCK of the State Welfare Department is the new president of the State Conference, succeeding Victor S. Woodward of the Genesee County ERA. . . . Ella Lee Cowgill, loaned for a time to the Kentucky ERA, is back on the job of field representative of the Michigan ERA. . . . F. M. McBroom has resigned from the Lansing Community Fund to become chief of the Direct Relief Division of the ERA. George B. Kirkendahl, formerly of Wilkes Barre, Pa., succeeds him in Lansing. . . . Ruth Bowen is also in Lansing as director of the county ERA. . . . Fred R. Johnson formerly administrator of the state ERA has been appointed to the county relief commission in Detroit. . . . Gordon Damon, publicity director of the Detroit Community Fund, is on the same job for the state ERA.

THE juvenile court of Pittsburgh, reorganized after the election of Judge Gustav L. Schramm (see The Survey, March 1934, page 84) now has its probation staff on a merit basis. Present incumbents as well as new candidates took the competitive examination for the forty-one positions. Of the old staff the chief probation officer, Grace L. Stoakes and eighteen others have been reappointed, and twenty-two have been replaced from the other candidates, ninety-six in all, who qualified in the examinations.

AGAIN it just isn't so that minister's sons come to no good end, for here is the Rev. Harold L. Kelley of California, son of a California missionary, appointed to succeed the late Rev. Archibald C. Mansfield as superintendent of the Seamen's Church Institute, New York, the largest shore-home in the world for merchant seamen. Mr. Kelley was

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for nine years head of the Seamen's Church Institute at San Pedro, and has been for three years headmaster of the diocesan school for boys in Los Angeles.

OHIOANS are jubilant at the appointment of Dr. A. L. Van Horn to head the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the State Department of Health. For the past two years the Bureau has been greatly hampered by a heavily-cut budget and lack of a permanent chief. Dr. Van Horn goes to the Department from the Babies' and Children's Hospital of Cleveland and the Pediatric Department of Western Reserve University School of Medicine.

PROBATION folk everywhere will be interested in the appointment of James S. Owens, director of the New York State Division of Probation, as superintendent of the State Agricultural and Industrial School at Industry, N. Y., where he will guide the destinies of some 600 boys between the ages of 12 and 16 who have been committed for delinquency. Mr. Owens has been in probation work for ten years and rates as an expert. His appointment followed a competitive examination in which he topped a list of nineteen.

HOW flexible one's vocational equipment must be these days is illustrated by the case of the New York park employe who had for years been shepherd of the sheep in Central Park. When the flock was removed to Brooklyn the shepherd was assigned to duty in the lion house.

OUT of Texas comes Alice H. Miller, winner of the 1934–35 scholarship in health education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the appointment for which is made through the Child Health Education Service of the National Tuberculosis Association. Miss Miller is a lecturer and field instructor attached to the University of Texas.

A NATIONAL Committee on Religion and Welfare Recovery is announced by some 200 leaders of all faiths, with Walter W. Head as chairman and Charles V. Vickrey as executive secretary, for the avowed purpose of "strengthening and ungirding the moral and spiritual forces of the nation." The proposed program is cooperative and educational.

SAN PEDRO, CAL., which, in case you don't know it, is the port of Los Angeles, made a gala civic occasion of it when Mrs. N. O. Anderson turned over to the city playground and recreation department the title to the Anderson Memorial, a large fully equipped recreation center founded in memory of the two sons of Mrs. Anderson and her late husband. The memorial began some ten years ago as a modest Boy Scout hut, but has gradually developed to its present imposing proportions. Until very recently it has been privately supported.

FRIENDS of Mary S. Labaree of the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare are congratulating her on her admission to the honorable ranks of Phi Beta Kappa, a chapter of which was installed at her alma mater, Wells College, some three years ago. Combing the records for graduates who had made academic honors and followed them up with achievement the faculty found Miss Labaree's claim to the key indisputable.

FIRST of his kind in this country is Robert D. W. Connor, newly appointed to the post created by the last Congress of Archivists of the United States. Professor Connor, who has had the chair of American History at the University of North Carolina, was recommended for the position by the American Historical Association. His flair for discovering and compiling source material has brought to the U. of N. C. library an extraordinarily fine collection of original documents relating to state history.

IT'S the Missouri Association for Social Welfare now, if you please, instead of the Missouri State Conference. Along with the change came the decision to act as a statewide social planning body, to engage in an active campaign for the consolidation of state welfare activities into one department, and to experiment in the certification of social workers.

REV. FRANK KINGDON, Methodist pastor of East Orange, N. J., has assumed the presidency of the educational group in Newark known as the Dana Schools. It includes the New Jersey Law School, the Seth Boyden School of Business and Dana College.

In and Around Boston

MASSACHUSETTS has now put into operation its state-controlled Public Bequest Fund under a commission consisting of the commissioner of corporations and taxation, the state treasurer, and the commissioner of state aid and pensions. This body receives bequests and may appeal for contributions by means of circulars enclosed with income-tax notices. The income from its funds is used, at the discretion of the commission, to aid male citizens over sixty-five and female citizens over sixty. . . . John Ihlder has resigned as director of the Boston Housing Association to become executive officer of the District of Columbia Alley Clearance Authority, an independent governmental agency with a ten-year program for acquiring and redeveloping some 200 blocks with inhabited alleys, and for rehousing the 1300 present occupants. . . . Emily U. Bissell is the new general secretary of the Boston Travelers Aid Society. . . . Mildred L. Winship is now director of the Boston Council of Girl Scouts. . . . The new Volunteer Service Bureau of the Council of Social Agencies is now functioning with Mrs. James Donovan as vocational secretary. . . . Alice B. Huling, while on leave from the American Red Cross to work with the Massachusetts State Relief Administration, resigned both jobs to join the staff of the Simmons College School of Social Work. . . . Dr. Richard C. Cabot, professor emeritus of social ethics and of clinical medicine at Harvard University, and a valued Survey author, is lecturing on social economy at Simmons.

THE 1935 meeting of the National Conference of Catholic Charities will be held in Peoria, Ill., September 29–October 2. Seattle has been chosen for the 1936 meeting.

A COURSE of eight lectures on The Mental Hygiene Approach in the Work of Big Sisters is being given this winter in New York by Dr. Lawson G. Lowrey under the auspices of the Cooperative Committee of Big Sisters. The series began on November 20 and will continue till March 5. For details address the committee at 228 East 19 Street, New York.

GLADYS L. BADGER, R.N., on the nursing field staff of the American Red Cross, has been transferred from the Pacific Area to the Eastern Area with headquarters in Rochester, N. Y. Her territory includes the states of New York and New Jersey. . . . A newcomer on the same staff is Anna C. Gring, formerly with the Visiting Nurse Association of Springfield, Mass., who has been assigned the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. . . . At the same time the service has lost Helen Bean, of the Eastern Area who has resigned to join the US Public Health Service as director of special studies.

THE triennial convention of the National Council of Jewish Women will be held in New Orleans, March 10–15.

GOVERNOR LEHMAN of New York has appointed Joseph J. Canavan, his secretary, to the State Board of Parole to succeed the late Bernard J. Fagan. Mr. Canavan is a former newspaper man who, says the governor, "has long been a student" in the field of his new activity.

VIRGINIA has lost to the Kansas Emergency Relief Commission Emily W. Dinwiddie, director of the children's bureau in its State Department of Public Welfare, who in addition to her regular duties has had an active part in much of the recent social research in the state, notably in the field of hospitalization for mental cases.

THE Julius Rosenwald Fund has recently elected to its board of trustees Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago; Frank L. Sulzberger, president of the Jewish Charities of Chicago and Prof. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University.

MANY organizations and individuals will regret the passing of the Institute of Social and Religious Research, established in 1921 with funds provided by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. In its thirteen years, the Institute has become widely known for the imagination and competence of its inquiries, and for its generous cooperation with groups in need of its data. The results of its most important studies are available in eighty-two published volumes. Inquiries about the Institute may be addressed to Galen Fisher, 347 Madison Avenue, New York.

THE New York Section of the National Council of Jewish Women has lost the services of its prize volunteer, Sara X. Schottenfels, who for twenty-five years has held the title of corresponding secretary and has done the work of an executive with high professional efficiency.

WILLARD L. THORP is back in the Washington scene as associate economic adviser to the National Industrial Recovery Board in the Division of Research and Planning—which, we submit, is a lot of lettering to go on anybody's office door.

THE Jewish Board of Guardians, New York, has acquired the part-time service of Dr. David M. Levy, formerly of the Institute of Child Guidance, who will conduct a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Rates: Display: 21 cents a line, 14 agate lines to the inch. Want advertisements five cents per word or initial, including address or box number. Minimum charge, first insertion, $1.00. Cash with orders. Discounts: 5% on three insertions; 10% on six insertions. Address Advertising Department.

TEL.: ALGONQUIN 4-7490 **SURVEY MIDMONTHLY** 112 EAST 19th ST. NEW YORK CITY

WORKER WANTED

WANTED: Case worker with professional training and some experience for opening on Family Welfare staff in New England city. 7258 Survey.

LITERARY SERVICE

RESEARCH: We assist in preparing special articles, papers, speeches, debates. Expert, scholarly service. AUTHOR'S RESEARCH BUREAU, 516 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S GUIDE

ENGRAVING

THE HUGHES ENGRAVING CO., INC.
Photo Engraving Specialists. 140 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Plates that print. Ask The Survey about us. Platemakers for Survey Midmonthly and Survey Graphic.

FOR SALE
DAMAGED BOOKS
40% OFF REGULAR PRICE
For Complete List of Books
write
The SURVEY
Book Department
112 East 19th Street
New York, N. Y.

PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS

Rates: 75c per line for 4 insertions

An Introduction to Social Investigation and Practice through Study of Case Analysis by Albert R. Caro and Elizabeth Caro, Instructors in the Birmingham, Alabama, Training Program. Especially designed for leading staff discussions, evening seminars or training classes.
Vol. I. Application and First Investigation (contains Suggestive Outline for First Investigation — Theory of Approach Technique — Procedure in Handling Transients, and Nine Illustrative Cases.)
Vol. II. Study and Treatment of Under Care Cases (contains Nine Illustrative Cases showing Everyday Case Work Problems — Visitor's Techniques in Leadership and Treatment of Disgruntled Clients.)
Price 50 cents per volume, the two for $1.00. Special price to groups of ten or more, the two for 80c. Sent C.O.D. or postpaid on receipt of remittance.
Order from the authors, Box 1415, Birmingham, Ala.

A CONTRIBUTION OF MENTAL HYGIENE TO EDUCATION describes and interprets group therapy at the Illinois School for Feebleminded with its implication for all education.
Education Through Play **Bertha Schlotter**
Spontaneity **Adolph Meyer, M.D.**
Some Unnoted Aspects of Therapy **Scott Buchanan**
(And a Reprint from Child Education of May, 1934)
Play—A Unique Discipline **Neva L. Boyd**
Postpaid 25 cents, Illinois Conference on Public Welfare, 203 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago

HEREDITY CORPORATIONS discusses a proposed modification of environment designed to improve human heredity. **Send 20c to Dr. Elmer Pendell, 403 N. Main Street, Athens, Pa.**

The American Journal of Nursing shows the part which trained nurses are taking in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library. $3.00 a year. 50 West 50 Street, New York, N. Y

Your Own Agency
This is the counseling and placement agency sponsored jointly by the American Association of Social Workers and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing. National. Non-profit making.
Joint Vocational Service
(Agency)
130 East 22nd St. New York

GERTRUDE R. STEIN, INC.
Vocational Service Agency
18 East 41st Street NEW YORK
LE 2-6677
A professional employment bureau specializing in social service, institutional, dietetic, medical, publicity, advertising and secretarial positions.

YOUTH HUNGERING FOR BOOKS

Nonprivileged youth in these mountain fastnesses call for used classics, histories, geographies, dictionaries, bibles. Remember our dire needs. **Mountainview School, Langston, Alabama.**

RATES
Classified Advertising
. . .
Display . . . . . 30c per line
Non-display . . . . . 5c per word
Minimum Charge $1.00 per insertion
Discounts . . . 5% on three insertions
CASH WITH ORDER
Survey Graphic
112 E. 19 St. New York

weekly seminar for supervisors. Among other newcomers to the staff are Frederika Neumann, of the New York COS; Leon H. Richman of the Jewish Home Finding Society, Chicago; Goldie Rabinowitz of the Worcester Child Guidance Clinic; Esther Swerdloff of the Jewish Social Service Bureau, Baltimore and Lotta Loeb, graduate of the Psychoanalytical Institute, Vienna. The Jewish Board of Guardians has expanded its student training program and now provides training for nine graduate students, five from the Graduate School for Jewish Social Work, one from the New York School and three from Smith College.

REMEMBER those relief boners that some one culled from the records of the New York Emergency Work Bureau back in 1932 which were picked up by Vanity Fair and other journals of light and leading, including this one? (See Records as They Are Wrote, The Survey Midmonthly, November, 1932, page 622.) Well, you can get them now in a book, complete with drawings, which make points that you might have missed. Very funny, but very decidedly not for the mythical old lady from Dubuque. It's a Great Relief by John Tully and Joseph Kloman. Vanguard Press, Price, $1.

THE FERA now has a medical director in the person of Dr. Clifford E. Waller, assistant surgeon general, who has been in charge of the States Relation Division of the US Public Health Service. He will direct all the FERA medical relief activities, including nursing, and will advise on matters of health and sanitation.

New Officers

ONE out of every five American cities of over 10,000 population and ninety-three of the cities with more than 100,000 have adopted the city-manager form of government, said the International City Managers' Association at its recent twenty-first annual meeting. This coming-of-age convention elected the following officers: president, H. L. Woolheiser, Winnetka, Ill.; vice-presidents, Henry Trexler, Janesville, Wis.; Irving C. Brower, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Hollis Thompson, Berkeley, Calif.

NEW officers of the Pennsylvania State Nurses' Association are: president, Netta Ford, York; vice-presidents, Frances Gooden, Philadelphia; Gertrude T. Heatley, Pittsburgh; Harriet L. P. Friend, Philadelphia; secretary-treasurer, Adelaide W. Pfromm, Philadelphia.

OFFICERS of the New York State Conference of Social Work, recently elected are: president, Eugene Warner, Buffalo; vice-presidents, Mrs. Nicholas Brady, New York; Arthur Lowenthal, Rochester; Prof. Roy H. Foley, Hamilton; treasurer, Frederick A. Moran, Albany.

THE Baltimore City Health Department has rechristened its Bureau of Child Hygiene as the Bureau of Child Welfare and has made Dr. William K. Skilling its director. Dr. Skilling has been in the bureau for ten years. Another change in the department has resulted in the merging of the nursing service of the erstwhile Bureau of Child Hygiene with the Bureau of Public Health Nursing, and the creation of five new positions of supervisor of field nurses. They have been filled by the appointment of Ethel Gluck, Anna Persch, Rae D. Serpick, Adelaide G. Smith, and Dorothea E. Tag, all nurses who have been with the bureau at least ten years.

As a result of a survey of the juvenile court situation in Tulsa, Okla., made by Marjorie Bell of the National Probation Association, the court has been reorganized under a board of prominent citizens. Verl A. Teeter has been appointed chief probation officer with two assistants. A new superintendent of the boys' detention home has also been named.

FROM Los Angeles comes word of the death, in mid-autumn, of Claudina G. de Alvarez, for the past twenty years prominent in social work in that city.

LUCY M. MOORE, for twenty-five years superintendent of Knickerbocker Hospital, New York, and one of the first nurses to hold such an executive position, died recently. One of the early social service departments was established at Knickerbocker under her direction.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JANUARY MIDMONTHLY

SURVEY

JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK

PALO ALTO
PUBLIC LIBRARY
READING ROOM

OUT OF DEPRESSION

RELIEF AS A BUSINESS MAN SEES IT

Edward L. Ryerson, Jr.

SKILLED NURSING FOR ALL

Richards M. Bradley

SOCIAL WORKERS CAN HELP IN HOUSING

Robert D. Kohn

DESIGN FOR ATTACK

Ernest G. Draper

BIG-HEARTED CLIENTS

Gertrude Springer

30 cents a copy 1934 $3.00 a year

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY

TULANE UNIVERSITY

School of Social Work

Basic First Year Course
Second Year Course Leading to
Certificate of the School
and A. M. Degree

Fall Semester
September 20, 1933 — February 3, 1934
Winter Semester
February 5, 1934 — June 6, 1934

Address

THE DIRECTOR
Tulane University School of Social Work
New Orleans, La.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

School of Public Administration

OFFERS TRAINING IN

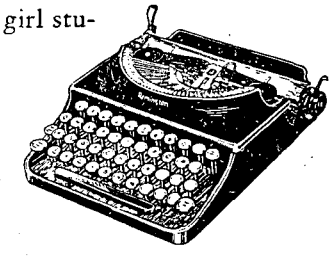
I. PUBLIC WELFARE AND SOCIAL WORK
1. Public Welfare Administration
2. Social Work, with emphasis on rural social work

II. PUBLIC SERVICE
1. City Management
2. County Management
3. Public Works Administration
4. Financial Administration
5. Legal Administration

III. PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Address: THE DEAN
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Something every boy and girl student will want and need.



THE REMINGTON JUNIOR PORTABLE

A handsome, dependable writing machine at about half the price you would expect to pay. Light and compact, with standard 4-row keyboard, two shift keys, standard pica type and other features of high-priced portables. Finished in black enamel. Handsome carrying case included.

Phone: Algonquin 4-7490 or write

Mary R. Anderson, 112 East 19th Street, New York City

CONFERENCE

PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WELFARE
26th Annual Meeting
LANCASTER—FEBRUARY 21-24, 1934

Miss M. Alice Hill, *President*
201 South Street
Harrisburg

H. A. Waldkoenig, *Secretary*
620 Investment Building
Pittsburgh

The NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

Fellowships for 1934-'35

A limited number of fellowships are available for well qualified applicants. These fellowships are open to both men and women. They include two for foreign students, a number which enable the holders to earn the diploma of the School in the family field, and a few which offer special training opportunities for men. Details will be mailed upon request.

122 East 22nd Street

New York

The Youthful Offender

A STATISTICAL report of crime among the 16–20 year age group in New York City. A pioneering study in a new and important field, directed by Harry M. Shulman, while Research Director of the New York State Crime Commission and originally included in that commission's report. An important and useful publication for social workers, probation officers, judges and those concerned with the problem of juvenile delinquency. $1.25 of The Survey, 112 E. 19th Street, New York City.

THE SURVEY, published monthly and copyright 1934 by SURVEY ASSOCIATES, Inc. Publication office, 10 Ferry Street, Concord, N. H. Editorial and Business office 112 East 19th Street, New York. Price: this issue (January, 1934, Vol. LXX, No. 1) 30 cts.; $3 a year; foreign postage, 50 cts. extra. Canadian, 30 cts. Changes of address should be mailed to us five weeks in advance. When payment is by check a receipt will be sent only upon request. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Concord, N. H., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized June 26, 1918. President Lucius R. Eastman, Secretary, Ann Reed Brenner, Treasurer, Arthur Kellogg.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Civic, National, International

Child Welfare

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA — C. C. Carstens, director, 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also co-operates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

Foundation

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION — For the Improvement of Living Conditions — Shelby M. Harrison, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization, Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK — William Hodson, president, New York City; Howard R. Knight, secretary, 82 N. High Street, Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The sixty-first annual convention of the Conference will be held in Kansas City, May 20-26, 1934. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

Health

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION — 450 Seventh Avenue, New York. To advise in organization of state and local social hygiene programs; to aid public health and medical authorities in the campaign against syphilis and gonorrhea; to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to promote knowledge of sex as an important factor in individual and family life and welfare. Annual membership dues $2, including monthly Journal of Social Hygiene; Social Hygiene News and pamphlets.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC. — Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. C. M. Hincks, general director; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 450 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, child guidance, mental disease, mental defect, psychiatric social work and other related topics. Catalogue of publications sent on request. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING — 450 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. Katharine Tucker, R.N., General Director. Organized to promote public health nursing, establish standards, offer field advisory service, collect statistics and information on current practices. Official monthly magazine: *Public Health Nursing.*

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS — Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway and Miss Eleanor P. Brown, Associate Directors; Miss Regina E. Schneider, Secretary, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York. Studies scientific advance in medical and pedagogical knowledge and disseminates practical information as to ways of preventing blindness and conserving sight. Literature, exhibits, slides, films, lectures, charts and co-operation in sight-saving projects available on request. "Sight-Saving Review," quarterly, $2.00 a year.

Health

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION — 450 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $1.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION — 315 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to every boy and girl and citizen of America an adequate opportunity for wholesome, happy play and recreation.

Religious Organization

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF THE U. S. A. — 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City. A non-sectarian, character-building organization for girls, sponsored by the Episcopal Church.

Vocational Counsel and Placement

JOINT VOCATIONAL SERVICE, INC. — Offers vocational information, counsel, and placement in social work and public health nursing. Non-profit making. Sponsored as national, authorized agency for these fields by American Association of Social Workers and National Organization for Public Health Nursing. New England District office (for social work only), 270 Boylston, Boston, Mass. National office, 130 East 22nd St., New York City.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

WORKERS WANTED

INTERESTING VOLUNTEER WORK

The American Civil Liberties Union is in need of New York City volunteers for secretarial and publicity work, whole or part-time. Write to the **Secretary, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City.**

WANTED: Cottage mother and father, Protestant, ages 30 to 45, home for three children in Manhattan. Rent, light, heat, board and clothing of children furnished. Father must be employed. Apply to Miss Cole, Children's Aid Society, 152 East 45th Street, N. Y. City (Vanderbilt 3-5527).

SITUATIONS WANTED

Young woman, Ph.G. (American-Hebrew), thorough knowledge and training home economics, hospital credit, medical social work, family case work; registered pharmacist; desires position. 7194 SURVEY.

Married couple desire position in institution. Experienced as executives. References furnished. Correspondence solicited. 7195 SURVEY.

SUPPLYING INSTITUTIONAL TRADE

SEEMAN BROS., Inc.

Groceries

Hudson and North Moore Streets
New York

LITERARY SERVICE

RESEARCH: We assist in preparing special articles, papers, speeches, debates. Expert, scholarly service. AUTHOR'S RESEARCH BUREAU, 516 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S GUIDE

ENGRAVING

THE HUGHES ENGRAVING CO., INC.

Photo Engraving Specialists. 140 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Plates that print. Ask The Survey about us. Platemakers for Survey Midmonthly and Survey Graphic.

PERIODICALS

Rates: 75c per line for 4 insertions

The American Journal of Nursing shows the part which trained nurses are taking in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library. $3.00 a year. 450 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y.

Mental Hygiene: quarterly: $3.00 a year; published by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 450 Seventh Ave., New York.

APPLICANTS for positions are sincerely urged by the Advertising Department to send *copies* of letters of references rather than *originals*, as there is great danger of originals being lost or mislaid.

Your Own Agency

This is the counseling and placement agency sponsored jointly by the American Association of Social Workers and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing. National. Non-profit making.

Joint Vocational Service

(Agency)

130 East 22nd St. New York

RATES

Classified Advertising

Display	21c per line
Non-display	5c per word
Minimum Charge	$1.00 per insertion
Discounts	5% on three insertions

Cash with order

The Survey

112 E. 19 St. New York

RUMFORD PRESS
CONCORD, N. H.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

VENTURES IN INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

THE SEMINAR IN CUBA

To be held in March

THE SEMINAR IN MEXICO

To be held in July

The Seminars are designed to give students and travelers with limited time a comprehensive insight into the forces at work in the countries visited — as they were, as they are — and as they intend to be.

"I know of no constructive influence in our Pan American relations comparable to the work of the Committee on Cultural Relations. It is a living point of contact between us and the nations to the south, and has already had a very definite result on our Latin American policy."—
Judge Florence Allen, Supreme Court of Ohio

WRITE US FOR ALL DETAILS

THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA
112 EAST 19TH STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

Social Welfare Laws of the Forty-Eight States

By Wendell Huston

Loose Leaf System and Annual Supplement

THIS work is now in use throughout this country and in Europe. It has received the endorsement of and is of inestimable benefit to sociologists, social welfare workers, agencies and institutions, colleges, universities and libraries.

The laws of the dependent and defective members of society compiled in each state, testing the law of care, maintenance and support of the poor; laws of public administration of charities and corrections; departments of public welfare; licensing of corporations, societies, agencies and institutions for charitable and correctional work; dependent, neglected and delinquent children; placement and adoption of minors; laws of illegitimacy; juvenile court systems of practice and procedure and the commitment of children to public or private institutions; probation and parole; laws of mentally and physically handicapped children; mothers' allowances and old age pensions; systems of correctional institutions; industrial training schools and reformatories; mental hygiene laws and the laws of sterilization. Also emergency relief measures.

Main Volume $10.00 — Annual Supplement $5.00

Order from Book Department

The Survey

112 East 19th Street, New York City

Palto P.L. 21

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED